

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN REMEMBRANCE OF HIS  
HOLINESS KAREKIN I

**HON. DAVID E. BONIOR**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 1999*

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today in Armenia, the spiritual leader of the Armenian Apostolic Church passed away after a serious illness. I was saddened to learn of the death of His Holiness Karekin I, the Catholicos of the Armenian Church.

Elected as the 131st leader of the Armenian Church following the death of Vazgen I in 1995, Karekin I called for a peaceful solution in Nagorno Karabagh.

Karekin I, who led the church for 4 years, spent much of his time visiting with the faithful, who live in many different areas of the world. Prior to rising to become the Catholicos, His Holiness was educated at Oxford, England, and he served the church in Lebanon, Iran and New York.

His Holiness was an important world figure. He was among the most prominent spiritual leaders—a man who was important not only to Armenians but to people of all faiths. He was a well-respected figure throughout America. Not only did Karekin I serve the church in New York, but he also visited communities throughout the United States frequently.

As millions of Armenians mourn his passing, we will all feel a deep loss. He stood for peace and justice. He was known as an eloquent and passionate orator. He worked with other religious leaders to strengthen the ties and understanding between people of different faiths.

Karekin I led a church whose history dates back to 301 A.D., when King Trdat III proclaimed Christianity as the state religion of Armenia. For much of the past fifteen centuries, the Armenian Church and its spiritual leaders have been the embodiment of the national aspirations of the Armenian people.

As the people of Armenia move forward towards peace and prosperity, it is important to remember those who have helped lead the way. The commitment of Karekin I to the faith and to the Armenian people will not be forgotten.

DOING GOOD FOR HUD

**HON. CHAKA FATTAH**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 1999*

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following article to my colleagues from The Philadelphia Inquirer on the Department of Housing and Urban Development's activities in Philadelphia.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, June 22, 1999]

DOING GOOD FOR HUD

FOR A BUREAUCRACY, IT'S A STARTLING MOVE: SENDING SKILLED PROFESSIONALS OUT OF THEIR OFFICES WITH SWEEPING ORDERS TO HELP PEOPLE. THEY ARE "COMMUNITY BUILDERS" IN WHAT HUD SECRETARY ANDREW CUOMO CALLS "AN URBAN PEACE CORPS."

(By Maida Odom)

John Carpenter drives past rubbish-filled lots in Philadelphia, wondering if there's some way to get them into the hands of owners who would clean them up.

Cynthia Jetter solves problems and investigates complaints from advocates for the disabled—the same people who last month protested outside her employer, the U.S. Office of Housing and Urban Development in Washington.

And Michael Levine, a career Washington bureaucrat now in Philadelphia, is getting to see some of the social programs he helped design. "When you come in and meet people in a situation, you realize no program in itself is going to solve the problem," he says.

They are executives who have left their offices—"outsiders" with connections, insiders now on the street.

They are HUD employees, members of a unique group of two-year "fellows" called community builders. Handpicked from inside and outside HUD, these special workers—about 900 at 81 offices nationwide, and 26 in Pennsylvania—have an extremely broad mandate: Do good.

Jetter was a HUD employee who left to work at the Philadelphia Housing Authority and then returned. Carpenter formerly headed a Community Development Corp. Both are assigned to the Philadelphia office, as is Levine.

HUD Secretary Andrew Cuomo, who announced the program in March of 1998, dubbed these "fellows" an "urban Peace Corps"—knowledgeable professionals from private industry, social services, other branches of government and elsewhere temporarily added to a HUD talent pool that has been winnowed through years of budget cuts.

Karen Miller, who heads HUD's mid-Atlantic region, which is based here, helped write the "community builders" job description.

"What has been expected of HUD's staff was schizophrenic," she said. HUD bureaucrats were the "cops" who guarded public dollars, she said, while at the same time they were expected to offer technical assistance to the people being monitored.

"The Secretary [Cuomo] separated the two roles," she said. "The great majority [of HUD employees] are still defenders of public dollars," involved in awarding grants, moving applications through the system and monitoring spending.

"Community builders are the ones who go out and work with the community and help them do what they want and need to do."

In almost two decades as a Washington-based bureaucrat, Levine saw himself getting further away from his personal career goal "to go out and help communities develop."

As a HUD executive he was writing programs and evaluating projects. Eventually, there were few fact-finding trips into the field to see firsthand what he was planning and administering.

About half the community builders are like Levine, people who had worked inside

HUD and are now getting a chance to see their work in action.

Being in the area of welfare-to-work for about a year has been eye-opening, he said. Over that period, Levine has arranged for more than 700 people—public-housing managers and tenant leaders—to get special briefings explaining the new welfare-reform laws.

In Washington, he had administered and written a program offering public-housing tenant councils \$100,000 grants to develop job opportunities. "They didn't want to spend the money for fear of getting into trouble," Levine said.

Now, as a community builder, he's helping bring together public and private sources to create computer centers at public housing developments. "A computer center is a place where children can go after school, where adults can get the literacy they need," he said.

"When I ran that program in Washington I didn't see the money being used that way. You get a different perspective. You don't realize the nuances.

"It's not like I learned any big new things to shock me. But things are much clearer now."

Before she met Jetter, Nancy Salandra, project coordinator for the Pennsylvania Action Coalition for Disability Rights in Housing, generally found herself fighting to get HUD to listen.

Jetter has been "a terrific person to work with," Salandra said. "What she says she's going to do, she does."

"She has the knowledge; she has the understanding of housing; she has the understanding about HUD; and she understands how the system overwhelms people."

In addition to meeting with groups that usually come to HUD with complaints, Jetter is bringing together people who work on housing for veterans and disabled and homeless people. She also is trying to organize a tracking method to keep up with who needs services and who's receiving them.

"We need to track the impact of programs [and] track housing, and we can better address the needs of the population."

Jetter worked for HUD for 14 years before taking over as head of resident services at the Philadelphia Housing Authority. She left there for a research project at the Manpower Demonstration Research Corp. in New York. Last fall, she rejoined HUD as a community builder. When Jetter left HUD, she thought she'd never go back. For most of her years with the agency, she felt it was growing farther away from the people it served.

People "were numbers," she said. "This is a big step for HUD to take people in from the outside. And the response has been overwhelming. P.R. for HUD is a big part of it. We go to every meeting we can, try to be as visible as possible. After a meeting, people are almost knocking you down to get your card."

"We used to be the ones who said 'Gotcha!' Now people can talk to us before they get into trouble."

Carpenter, who formerly headed the New Kensington Community Development Corp., where he won praise for clearing and reusing vacant lots, joined HUD last summer. In this job he's been able to pull together people he could not have assembled in his old job.

For example, a group of American Street area residents and representatives of a community development corporation there were

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

working together earlier this year, hoping to obtain funding to design projects for property acquisition and housing preservation.

Carpenter, according to Santiago Burgos, director of the American Street Empowerment Zone in North Philadelphia, was able to help people working in the area "think through to design a project to consolidate those goals." Carpenter helped them see that they needed money for pre-development and environmental testing. Their improving planning made it easier to identify and get funding, Burgos said.

In addition, Carpenter brought in the right people as advisers and consultants, Burgos said, and "shortened the learning curve" for the community people, moving things forward faster.

Such projects are close to Carpenter's heart.

"Frankly, it's one of Philadelphia's biggest disgraces—what happens to vacant land once the building is torn down. The city essentially abdicates responsibility. They do not clean it, they do not maintain it, they do not cite the owners for not maintaining it.

"For a developer driving by here, the first gut-recoiling reaction is, 'Why would I even build here if the people who live here tolerate this? What would they do to my store? What would they do to my business?'"

Although the problem is vast, Carpenter said—in the city there are about 40,000 vacant buildings and 30,000 vacant lots, most privately owned—he thinks it can be tackled.

"Having the HUD seal of approval gets people to listen to me," he said.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 1999*

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I was granted a leave of absence for Monday, June 29, 1999. Following are the Suspension votes I missed and how I would have voted:

On Passage of H. Con. Res. 94: On rollcall vote No. 259, I would have voted "yea."

On Passage of H. Res. 226: On rollcall vote No. 258, I would have voted "yea."

On Passage of H.R. 2280: On rollcall vote No. 257, I would have voted "yea."

Lastly, I would have voted "yea" for H.J. Res. 34; H.R. 1568; H.R. 2014 and H.R. 1327 all passed by voice vote.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF COACH RAY SMOOT ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT AFTER 41 YEARS AS A TEACHER, COACH AND PRINCIPAL

#### HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 1999*

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Coach Ray Smoot on the occasion of his retirement from a teaching career that has spanned 41 years.

Ray Smoot has served children from kindergarten through high school. He has been a teacher, a coach and a principal. Today, he will retire as Principal of Talladega High School in Talladega, AL.

Ray Smoot had to work hard for his education, and he has always promoted the importance of education. He might have chosen another field, but he wanted to teach. Now he can take pride in knowing that he has made a difference in the lives of so many people, helping them to see the value of education and recognize their potential.

I salute Ray Smoot on his outstanding career.

#### IN HONOR OF VINCENZO MELENZIO

#### HON. PAUL RYAN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 1999*

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Vincenzo Melenzio for his assistance to the United States forces during World War II.

Mr. Melenzio, or "Enzo," was an Italian navy radioman who after the Germans had taken over the Italian Government, defected and volunteered for action against the Germans with the Office of Strategic Services (OSS).

Mr. Melenzio was employed by the OSS for four months in the winter of 1945 as a behind-the-lines radio operator. He served with the OSS 2677th Regiment along with approximately 750 Italian partisan led by 9–10 Americans.

On May 11, 1945, Mr. Melenzio received a certificate of appreciation for his services from Col. Russell D. Livermore, commander of all Special Operations Units in the Mediterranean area. Furthermore, the United States Army, in a memo to the Italian Navy, recommended Mr. Melenzio for the bronze medal.

It is appropriate that Mr. Melenzio be recognized for his bravery, and for his service to both the United States, and to the international community at large.

#### THE HOLOCAUST ASSETS COMMISSION EXTENSION ACT

#### HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 1999*

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the new millennium, it is right and proper that we look forward to the bright future before us. Yet mileposts like these, like old photographs, evoke reflection on the past, not just of our triumphs but also our tragedies. Today I want to draw our attention back to the past, back to one of the most tragic chapters in all of human history, to the Holocaust and its aftermath.

The horrors of the Holocaust are well known: six million Jews murdered, along with millions of others deemed "undesirable" by Adolf Hitler and his followers. It is often overlooked, however, that the Holocaust was not only one of the largest mass murders in history, but also the largest organized theft in history. The Nazis stole, plundered, and looted billions of dollars of assets. A half-century later we still lack a full accounting.

One year ago, Congress passed and the President signed legislation creating the Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust As-

sets in the United States. The Commission has two goals. The first is to conduct original historical research into the question of what happened to the assets of Holocaust victims that came into the "possession or control" of the Federal Government. This research will also include a review of work done by others looking into the matter of assets that passed into non-Federal hands, commodities that included gold, non-gold financial assets, and art and cultural property. The second is to recommend to the President the appropriate future action necessary to bring closure to this issue.

As a member of the Commission, I feel compelled to address the question, "why now?" Why, as we look forward to the new millennium, are the resources of the United States and 17 other nations being devoted to learning the truth about the treatment of Holocaust victims half a century ago?

The answer is simple. Holocaust survivors are aging—and dying. If we are ever to do justice to them, and the memory of the six million Jews and millions of other victims who perished, we must act quickly. The intransigence of the Swiss and others has inflamed passions and energized advocates throughout the world. Justice delayed is justice denied. And with the end of the Cold War, we have the opportunity to look at the immediate post-World War II period with a fresh perspective.

Even if the world were so inclined, it is now impossible to pretend that justice was done. We know too much. We know that in Europe banks sat on dormant accounts for five decades; that insurance companies evaded their responsibilities to honor policies held by victims; that unscrupulous art dealers sold paintings that were extorted from Jews who feared for their lives; and that gold from Holocaust victims was resmelted, often becoming the basis for financial dealings between large corporate entities.

The Holocaust Commission Act assumes a sunset date of December 1999. Because of the delay in starting a new enterprise from scratch and because of the enormous volume of archival and other resources that need to be examined, it is clear that the commission must have more time and more funding to accomplish its mission.

Therefore, in acknowledgment of this need, I am introducing the Holocaust Commission Extension Act. This act will do two things: extend the sunset date of the Commission to December 2000 and authorize the Commission to receive additional funding. I am joined today by my colleagues on the Commission: Chairman BEN GILMAN, JIM MALONEY and BRAD SHERMAN, as well as JOHN LAFALCE of the House Banking Committee, and Banking Committee Chairman JIM LEACH, who has led the way on this issue. The effort to create the Commission has been bipartisan and will remain so. Honoring the memories of the victims and the pursuit of justice in their names cannot be sullied by politics as usual. I invite my colleagues on both ends of the aisle to co-sponsor and support this bill.

We are all familiar with George Santayana's famous quote—"Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it." With this quote comes the unspoken prerequisite: the truth must be established and acknowledged before it can be remembered. The United States, along with every other nation, must therefore remember the Holocaust as

both history and as an unfolding of human tragedy. I am confident that the Commission's efforts will demonstrate that as Americans we are willing to confront our own past, and in so doing, we will demonstrate our leadership in the international effort to obtain justice for the victims of the Holocaust and their families.

#### NAFTA-TAA

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 1999*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, the authorizations for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program and the NAFTA Trade Adjustment Assistance (NAFTA-TAA) program expire today, June 30, 1999. Accordingly, I am introducing legislation to reauthorize the programs through fiscal year 2001. There should be no gap in the authorizations for these vitally important programs, which have long enjoyed bipartisan support.

Efforts to increase the participation of the United States in global trade are essential to the continued growth of our economy. However, when increased trade is a cause of dislocation for some U.S. workers and firms, we must be prepared to respond. The TAA programs are the cornerstone of our longstanding efforts to cushion the impact of the blow for employees and businesses who have been harmed by imports. Most important, TAA provides retraining and technical assistance so these workers and firms can thrive in the new economy.

A number of reforms in the TAA programs have been proposed recently. The legislation that I am introducing today is intended to continue these programs as their Congressional authorization is set to expire. However, the bill is not meant to preclude important discussions of broader, systemic changes.

#### CELEBRATING THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WEST ANGELES COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

### HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 1999*

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the West Angeles Community Development Corporation (CDC). This thriving community development organization was founded in 1994 as an outreach program of the West Angeles Church of God in Christ, a 15,000 member congregation in the Crenshaw area, located in my Congressional District. The West Angeles CDC is dedicated to economic empowerment, social justice, and community transformation for its surrounding South Los Angeles area.

The West Angeles CDC has achieved success in developing a school-based training program in peer mediation named Peace-Makers, launching a job placement assistance program, providing renters' assistance and case management services to families displaced from housing, and providing emergency food assistance to those in need. In ad-

dition, the CDC recently built the West A Homes, a 44-unit apartment complex for large low-income families.

In recognizing the significant outreach ministry of the West Angeles CDC, I must highlight the outstanding leadership of the organization's distinguished Board of Directors: Bishop Charles E. Blake, Pastor of the West Angeles Church; Lula Ballton, Esq., Executive Director of the CDC; Dr. Desiree Tillman-Jones, Chairperson of the Board; Mrs. Belinda Ann Bakkar; Mrs. Jueline Bleavins; Mr. Mack Bruins; Ms. Stasia Cato; Mrs. Nancy Harris; Mr. Harold T. Hutchison; Mrs. Janet Johnson-Welch; Ms. Nathalie Page; Ms. Sandra McBeth-Reynolds; Rev. Donald T. Paredes; Mr. Maurice Perry; Mr. Mark J. Robertson; Mr. Roy Sadakane; Mr. Paul H. Turner; and attorneys Patricia S. Cannon, Anne C. Myles-Smith, and Wyndell J. Wright. These dedicated individuals have selflessly fulfilled the vision of the West Angeles CDC by bringing compassion, hope, and healing to the Crenshaw community they serve.

The West Angeles CDC's contributions to the South Los Angeles community have been invaluable. I congratulate them on their outstanding work and offer my best wishes for their continued success. With construction underway of a beautiful new West Angeles Cathedral, I am confident the West Angeles Church of God in Christ and the West Angeles Community Development Corporation can look forward to a long and prosperous future.

#### H.R. 2373, THE START-UP SUCCESS ACCOUNTS ACT OF 1999

### HON. BRIAN BAIRD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 1999*

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleague from South Carolina in the introduction of legislation that will give owners of newly formed small businesses a new way to channel capital into the growth of those businesses.

I am very excited to join my colleague, Mr. DEMINT, in this effort. I'm pleased to serve alongside Mr. DEMINT on the Small Business Committee and have found that we see eye-to-eye on so many issues of critical importance to small businesses in our respective states. I believe that we share a common interest of helping small businesses thrive in our nation, and this legislation is a step in that direction.

Mr. Speaker, Small businesses are the economic foundation of southwest Washington. As my colleague mentioned, they account for nearly all new jobs in our economy. However, a majority of those new small businesses fail in the first few years of existence—largely due to lack of capital.

As currently structured, the tax system seems to penalize capital retention. Certainly, it provides disincentives for small businesses to save, which I believe is misguided policy.

As one who grew up with small business owners, I am aware of the struggles that one goes through in trying to build a business. My folks owned a small clothing store as I was growing up, and went on to run a small ice-cream and sandwich shop. They certainly had their good years, and their bad and tried des-

perately to make ends meet during those less profitable years.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation, the Start-Up Success Accounts Act of 1999, would help our small businesses save for those rainy days; and it would allow them to take a more careful, considered approach to investing in the growth of their business. By allowing business owners to set aside up to 20 percent of their profits in more successful years and defer tax on those profits until later years, this bill would put another instrument in the toolbelt of new small business owners, who need all the help that we can provide.

Giving small businesses a fighting chance to succeed isn't a Democratic issue or a Republican issue—it's an American issue. It's the common sense thing to do, and I am proud to join with my colleague in drafting and introducing this bill. I think that this straight-forward legislation will appeal to our colleagues on both sides of the aisle who see the simple benefits of promoting savings.

#### CIVIL ASSET FORFEITURE REFORM ACT

SPEECH OF

### HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 1999*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1658) to provide a more just and uniform procedure for Federal civil forfeitures, and for other purposes:

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1658, the Civil Asset Forfeiture Reform Act.

The Constitution is the foundation of our great nation. From an early age we are taught that we are entitled to basic rights and liberties, and we cherish these rights and protections afforded under our Constitution. When these rights are violated, we are quick to demand action and correction.

This is a time when we must demand action and correction. The current civil asset forfeiture laws abuse individual rights by denying basic due process.

Under current law, there are two kinds of forfeiture—criminal asset forfeiture and civil asset forfeiture. Under criminal asset forfeiture, if you are indicted and convicted of a crime, the government may seize your property if your property was used, however indirectly, in facilitating the crime for which you have been convicted.

I have no problem with that law. Not only is it a good deterrent against a number of crimes, but it does not deny anyone their Constitutional rights.

However, under civil asset forfeiture, the government can seize your property, regardless of the guilt or innocence of the property owner. The government can seize property merely by showing there is probable cause to believe that these assets have been part of some illegal activity. This means that even if there is no related criminal charge or conviction against the individual, the government may confiscate his or her property.

And property can be anything—your car, your home, your business. The government can take anything and everything premised on

the weakest of criminal charges—probable cause.

Moreover, the current law gives little consideration to whether the forfeiture of the property results in a mere inconvenience to the owner, or jeopardizes the owner's business or livelihood.

To reclaim this property, no matter the inconvenience, the property owner must jump through a number of hoops.

First of which, the owner must pay a 10 percent cost bond or \$5,000, whichever is less. For low-income people or for people who have been made poor by this civil asset seizure, coming up with the money for this bond may be extremely difficult or impossible. This bond serves to discourage people from contesting the seizure.

If a property owner can come up with this money, he still has the burden of proof.

The government should have this burden. We are still "innocent until proven guilty." And under criminal law, that is the way it is. If someone is charged with a crime, the government has the burden to prove that the person is guilty.

However, under civil asset forfeiture, it is the exact opposite. The owner must prove, by a preponderance of the evidence, that either the property was not connected to any wrongdoing or the owner did not know and did not consent to the property's illegal use.

And to top it off, if the owner succeeds in reclaiming his property, the government owes him nothing for his trouble—not even an apology.

H.R. 1658 calls for reforms that protect the rights of innocent citizens while still allowing the government to pursue criminals and their property. First, H.R. 1658 puts the burden of proof, by clear and convincing evidence, onto the government, where it should be. Second, it gives the judge the flexibility to release the property, pending the final disposition, if the confiscation of the property imposes a substantial hardship on the owner.

Under H.R. 1658, Judges also would be able to appoint counsel in civil forfeiture proceedings for our poorest citizens to ensure that they are protected from the government's exercise of power. Furthermore, property owners would no longer have to file a bond, and could sue if their property is damaged while in the government's possession.

In our haste to punish drug traffickers, Congress failed to adequately protect the rights of our citizens.

H.R. 1658 restores these protections and returns law enforcement in drug crimes to the basic tenets of criminal jurisprudence.

#### LEGISLATION TO OPEN PARTICIPATION IN PRESIDENTIAL DEBATES

#### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to open participation in presidential debates to all qualified candidates. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

My bill amends the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to organizations staging a

presidential debate to invite all candidates that meet the following criteria: the candidate must meet all Constitutional requirements for being President (e.g., at least 35 years of age, born in the United States), the candidate must have qualified for the ballot in enough states such that the candidate has a mathematical chance of receiving the minimum number of electoral votes necessary for election, and the candidate must qualify to be eligible for matching payments from the Presidential Election Campaign Fund.

This legislation will ensure that in a presidential election campaign the American people get an opportunity to see and hear from all of the qualified candidates for presidential. Staging organizations should not be given the subjective authority to bar a qualified candidate from participation in a presidential debate simply because a subjective judgement has been made the candidate does not have a reasonable chance of winning the election.

The American people should be given the opportunity to decide for themselves whether or not a candidate has a chance to be elected president. So much is at stake in a presidential election. A presidential election isn't just a contest between individual candidates. It is a contest between different ideas, policies and ideologies. At a time when our country is facing many complex problems, the American people should have the opportunity to be exposed to as many ideas, policies and proposals as possible in a presidential election campaign. My bill will ensure that this happens. It will give the American people an opportunity to hear new and different ideas and proposals on how to address the problems facing our nation. I have confidence that the American people are wise enough to make a sound decision.

Some of the basic principles America was founded on was freedom of speech and freedom of ideas. I was deeply disappointed that in the 1996 presidential campaign, the ideas of qualified candidates for president were not allowed to be heard by the American people during the presidential debates. It is my hope that Congress will pass my legislation and ensure that the un-American practice of silencing qualified for candidates for president is permanently put to a stop. Once again, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

#### TRIBUTE TO THEODORE "TED" JAMES

#### HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of sadness that I take a moment to recognize the remarkable life and significant achievements of one of Larimer County's leading businessmen, Theodore "Ted" James. An entrepreneur and developer of Grand Lake Lodge and Hidden Valley Ski Area, Mr. James died at his home on June 8 in Estes Park, CO. While family, friends and colleagues remember the truly exceptional life of Mr. James, I too would like to pay tribute to this remarkable man.

Mr. James was a resident of Estes Park for 46 years; moving to Larimer County in 1953 to run sightseeing buses, two lodges, and a store

in Rocky Mountain National Park. During his time in Estes Park, Ted was the president and manager of the Hidden Valley Ski Area, Trail Ridge Store, Grand Lake Lodge, and the Estes Park Inn.

A graduate from Greeley High School, Ted attended the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. During his college career, Mr. James received numerous football awards and was selected by Knute Rockne for the All-West football team. Upon graduating college, with a bachelor's degree in business, Ted played football for the Frankford, PA., Yellowjackets, now known as the Philadelphia Eagles of the National Football League. Many years later, Mr. James was inducted to the Nebraska Hall of Fame at Memorial Stadium.

In 1947, Mr. James was instrumental in merging the Burlington Bus Co. and American Bus Lines to create American Bus Lines in Chicago. With previous experience as the manager of the Greeley Transportation Co., Ted was immediately offered a job as the president and general manager of American Bus Lines Chicago branch.

In 1953, Mr. James was given the opportunity to develop Hidden Valley Ski Area by the Larimer County Park Service. He was a park concessionaire for Hidden Valley, Grand Lake Lodge, and the Trail Ridge Store, as well as operating the Estes Park Chalet.

Mr. James was a member of the Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity, Scottish Rite and Estes Park Knights of the Belt Buckle. He was commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America in Denver, president of Ski Country USA, and member and director of Denver Country Club.

Although his professional accomplishments will long be remembered and admired, most who knew him well will remember Ted James as a hard working, dedicated, and compassionate man. I would like to extend my deepest sympathy to the family and friends of Mr. James for their profound loss.

#### ISSUES FACING OUR YOUNG PEOPLE TODAY

#### HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD these statements by high school students from my home State of Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people today.

#### CHILD CARE IN VERMONT

(On behalf of Jody Foster, David Verge, Alicia Norris and Bobby Collone)

David Verge: Our issue is about child care in Vermont, and with the young people because a lot of the younger people are having kids now. According to child care funds in Vermont, a family could not afford care in 75 percent of the homes or any center. Vermont child care subsidy is at too low of a rate, only \$83.70 for field time centers, and \$67.45 for full-time care and home care. People of low income levels cannot afford even \$50 to make up the difference that the state does not pay.

If they want to come and encourage people to work or go to school, then they need to make it worthwhile. If you are working and your whole paycheck is going to the cost of

day care, then what is the point of working? Youth Build needs a day care, because 11 people out of, I'd say, about 33, 30 people have kids already, and we would like if we could try to open child care round Vermont so people can get their educations, and for the people that drop out of high school, because they don't have the money to pay for child care. We would like to see more people graduate than drop out, because we have the lowest dropout rate, from what I understand, and we are just trying to fix it, because a lot of us want to become something so our kids will not look down on us and can think something of us. You know, a lot of us are just not willing to work with it, because we have no money to pay for all the child care, plus other things that we need for essential needs for babies, us, and it is really hard.

Congressman Sanders: You are doing great, Dave.

Alicia Norris: I think a lot of it is, we are all students and we all either have children or are having children. Two of us have kids already, and our whole paycheck from Youth Build goes straight to day care. I mean, we have no money for expenses, for diapers or anything else like that. And it is hard to find good day care when it is \$150 a week, and that is really expensive. That makes it really hard, because we want to go to school. And I think a lot of it is, students don't get the help they need so they can go back to school, because they are trying to better their lives and make their lives better for them and their children.

Jody Foster: Some of our changes would include maybe a special subsidy for parents that are going back to school or working, and base it better on income levels, on a higher income level for state help for child care.

Alicia Norris: And just employers helping out their employees, to give them day care, or to either provide day care, like the hospital does, or to help with the funds for it.

Congressman Sanders: Well, you guys have touched on an enormously important subject, and you have done a great job making that presentation.

#### DEMOCRACY AND CHILD LABOR

(On behalf of Matt Sheldon and Emily Webster)

Matt Sheldon: My presentation is on democracy in the United States.

The U.S. system of government is not as fair as it could be. There is an elite ruling class who have too much control in the way things are run. People in the lower classes have no power. They remain in the lower class because of a concentration of power and wealth within a small area of the population.

The type of political system that the U.S. has is a representative democracy. The people elect officials to "represent" them in decision-making. These elected officials are very often corrupt and become politicians only because they have a hunger for authority.

The election process doesn't allow everyone to be represented. It costs a great deal of money for a politician to campaign. Therefore, most people in government come from the upper classes. Many of them raise funds illegally. An honest person with good ideas for change may not be able to get their voice heard because of a lack of campaign funds.

The mass media also makes it difficult for many people, because it suppresses anything that seems too radical. When a news organization decides whose campaign to cover, they may essentially be helping to decide the electee. The public only has access to certain orthodox views, so naturally, they vote for those certain people.

Many people on the left figure that a liberal leader is better than a conservative, so they vote for the liberal. But the liberals are often just as bad. They're hypocritical in many ways. Their opinions and actions are determined by the status quo. Our current president, Bill Clinton, is becoming more conservative, in that he wants to increase military spending. People like him do not really want to make the country a good place, they just crave power and fame.

Liberals are often too afraid of offending people. They are slightly critical of capitalism and make some attempts to make it better by tax reform or supporting higher wages and improved working conditions in general, but the fact remains, capitalism is a system that rests on the exploitation of humans by other humans. And the same can be said about government: As long as there is an elitist state, there will be division of classes and limited opportunity. Nonhierarchical collectivism is the only way for true liberty.

Emily Webster: I will be presenting on child labor.

Child labor is alive and well today, despite efforts by the government and the people to control and regulate it. The efforts made show that the issue of exploitative child labor has been recognized in the United States and steps have been taken to eliminate it, for progress is not being made fast enough and it is not effective enough.

Exploitative child labor has been in existence for far too long. Even though it occurs less often in this country, it is mainly the United States-based companies that commit this abusive act. Nike is a multibillion dollar U.S.-based company. If this is so, why aren't the majority of Nike factories in this country? In order for Nike to bring in the profit that it does, the goods need to be manufactured at a very low cost. By setting up companies in other countries, mainly Third World countries, the company brings in more profits than it would if manufacturing was done in the United States.

Disney is another huge U.S.-based company. The products made by Disney are aimed for young children, and in most cases are made by young children overseas. These countries don't enforce labor laws or don't have a minimum wage, so workers don't have enough money to live even on a poverty level. In addition, the workers are abused in the factories. Oftentimes, the abuse is even sexual. If the workers try to help themselves and report their abuse, they can be fired and even blacklisted.

The U.S. is aware that Nike and Disney commit illegal acts outside this country, so why don't we act upon it? These children are not only abused, but they are denied schooling, something American children take for granted.

The most brutal of child labor is called bonded child labor. In a lot of places, the need for money is so great, the parents literally sell their children, or their children are kidnapped by companies who put them to work. They receive extremely low wages.

Though child labor is still going on, there has been a lot of progress in reducing these terrible conditions. Global Fashions, a clothing company, took its first step in improving conditions when it was discovered that exploitative child labor was being used. Global Fashions then agreed to voluntary codes of conduct to improve working conditions.

Another example of success is the Bonded Child Labor Elimination Act, sponsored by Bernie Sanders. It amends the Tariff Act, which says the products made by prisoners or adult bonded labor cannot be imported into the United States, by including products made by forced or indentured child labor.

Exploitative child labor is not only an issue about wages. It goes deeper, to the point where it turns into a life-threatening situation for many children around the world. Many people are in such desperate need for whatever money they can get that any conditions are tolerable, as long as they are getting paid. That needs to change. People everywhere deserve to be rewarded for the work they do. Children should be able to go to school and have the opportunities that most American children have. Major corporations must stop treating people as machines, but as people who have needs. Until this country can put the welfare of people all over the world before money, exploitation of children in other countries will prevail.

#### A TRIBUTE TO FRATERNITAS

#### HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a Fraternitas, an organization that exemplifies the proud American tradition of helping those who most need help.

In February, 1986, a group of friends in the small Abruzzi village of Castelfrentano, Italy gathered to discuss how they could best help the senior citizens of their community. Since they are not blessed to have many of the same services we Americans take for granted, they decided to construct a facility to care for low income handicapped and elderly residents. The project was developing slowly when, in 1990, Mr. Camillo Micolucci, himself a son of the village, visited the town on vacation.

Having been told of this worthwhile project, Mr. Micolucci returned to my great city of Philadelphia and launched a non-profit fund raising organization called "Fraternitas," which is Italian for brotherhood. Being a resident of the City of Brotherly Love, Mr. Micolucci threw himself wholeheartedly into the project. He was aided in his efforts by his late mother, Maria, and other fine Americans like Nick and Carla Travaglini, Roseann Cugini, Sam and Leandro Andelucci and attorney James Bucci. They contacted Mr. Campitello of Washington, DC who donated the staggering sum of \$250,000 to this effort. By continuing the nationwide fund raising effort, the committee was able to raise all the needed funds to go to construction on this much needed building.

Mr. Speaker, Fraternitas, a 50 bed facility will open its doors on July 3, 1999. I am proud to honor this wonderful group of volunteers, who are shining examples of the best of the American spirit of reaching back to help the less fortunate.

#### HONORING CLAYTON EZELL

#### HON. VAN HILLEARY

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. HILLEARY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great Tennessean, Clayton Ezell of Lawrenceburg.

For the last four years, Clayton Ezell proudly and ably served with distinction as the Mayor of Lawrenceburg. It happened to be a

time when Mother Nature did not look very kindly upon Lawrenceburg, but Mayor Ezell heroically led the city and its residents through floods, tornadoes and every other challenge they encountered.

Prior to serving as Mayor, Clayton Ezell served for 25 years as Lawrenceburg's Superintendent of the Gas, Water and Sewer Department. But, Mr. Speaker, Clayton is much more than a public servant.

Clayton Ezell is a proud native of Lawrence County and the oldest of ten children. He's a Navy veteran of World War II and a husband of 55 years. He is a father of two and grandfather of four. Clayton Ezell is an American who gave of himself to get involved in his community and help lead its citizens into a better future.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when fewer people take active roles in their community, we should point to Clayton Ezell as somebody who got personally involved to make his community a better place to live and raise a family.

#### INCREASING THE SUPPLY OF ORGANS AVAILABLE FOR TRANSPLANTATION JULY 1, 1999

##### HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to introduce the "Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network Amendments of 1999." This important bill reauthorizes the National Organ Transplantation Act and promotes efforts to increase the supply of organs available for transplantation. I have been joined by two of my Commerce Committee colleagues, Rep. GENE GREEN and Rep. FRANK PALLONE, in sponsoring this bipartisan measure.

Our legislation addresses a serious national health concern. Quite simply, we do not have enough organs to satisfy the demand for those in need of a transplant.

By even the most optimistic estimates, anticipated increases in organ supply are not projected to meet demand. This year, 20,000 people will receive organ transplants—but 40,000 will not. In the last decade alone, the waiting list for transplants grew by over 300 percent. This is literally a matter of life and death for tens of thousands of Americans each year.

To address this problem, our bill directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out a program to educate the public with respect to organ donation, in particular, the need for additional organs for transplantation. In addition, it authorizes grants to cover the costs of travel and subsistence expenses for individuals who make living donations of their organs.

The bill specifically recognizes the generous contribution made by each living individual who has donated an organ to save a life. It also acknowledges the advances in medical technology that have enabled transplantation of organs donated by living individuals to become a viable treatment option for an increasing number of patients.

The bill also reauthorizes the National Open Transplant Act, which was enacted to provide for the establishment and operation of an

Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network. It clarifies that the Network is responsible for developing, establishing and maintaining medical criteria and standards for organ procurement and transplantation. This will ensure that organs are distributed based on sound scientific principles—without regard to the economic status or political influence of a recipient.

Given the enormity of the issues involved, Members of Congress must work together to address these concerns on a bipartisan basis. To that end, I urge all of my colleagues to support our effort to increase organ donation by cosponsoring the "Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network Amendments of 1999."

#### MS. CAROL KREIS RECEIVES TEACHER RECOGNITION AWARD

##### HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to your attention the outstanding work of Carol Kreis. Ms. Kreis teaches at La Cueva High School in Albuquerque, New Mexico and was recently recognized nationally for helping her students to understand the U.S. economy better. The Security Industry Foundation honored her with a Teacher Recognition Award.

Ms. Kreis and her students took part in The Stock Market Game, the nation's largest Wall Street educational simulation. Her students gained valuable economic experience and improved their math, writing, and social studies skills because of her. Ms. Kreis received a subscription to the Wall Street Journal Interactive Edition and the Classroom Edition to support the continuation of teaching finance, entrepreneurship and business.

Mr. Speaker, we often hear that America's students are falling behind in competitive skills they need going into the next century. Carol Kreis' hard work will benefit students in our community now and into their future. Let us give her our recognition and thanks today.

#### HONORING HEROLD HEIN

##### HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and honor Mr. Herold Hein of Durango, Colorado. After 59 years of remarkable dedication and hard work, Mr. Hein has retired as one of Colorado's most talented craftsman. As the last working certified master watchmaker in Durango, Herold has spent nearly 20 years perfecting his craft while devoting his time and skill to creating a successful business.

Mr. Hein began repairing watches in 1942 when he joined the Navy. Stationed at Pearl Harbor, he worked with five other men, repairing various clocks around the base. In 1944, Herold was transferred to Midway Island in the Pacific Ocean where he worked on submarine stopwatches. He then left the Navy in 1945 with three years of extensive training and practice in watch and clock repair.

In 1980, Mr. Hein settled in Durango where he repaired jewelry and watches for several years. Ten years later, he opened his own repair shop, where he fixed everything from dime store clocks to Rolex's. Herold soon established himself as one of Durango's finest craftsman.

Mr. Hein's dedication to his craft and to his community have earned him the respect and admiration of those who have been fortunate enough to know him. I would like to congratulate him on his accomplishments and wish him the best of luck in all of his future endeavors.

#### TO PROTECT AND PRESERVE SOCIAL SECURITY

##### HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to a resolution on Social Security. The following was agreed upon by both houses of the Vermont General Assembly on the 13th of May, 1999.

I call the attention of my colleagues to this resolution and submit the resolution to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for their benefit.

J.R.H. 113

#### JOINT RESOLUTION REQUESTING CONGRESS TO PROTECT AND PRESERVE SOCIAL SECURITY

Offered by: Representatives Corren of Burlington, Aswad of Burlington, Bouricius of Burlington, Darrow of Newfane, Darrow of Dummerston, Hingtgen of Burlington, Jordan of Middlesex, Keenan of St. Albans City, Kreitzer of Rutland City, Nuovo of Middlebury, Smith of Sudbury, Sullivan of Burlington, Sweetser of Essex, Valsangiacomo of Barre City, Vinton of Colchester, Wheeler of Burlington and Zuckerman of Burlington.

Whereas, the purpose of Social Security is to provide a strong, simple and efficient form of basic insurance against the adversities of old age, disability and dependency, and

Whereas, for 60 years Social Security has provided a stable platform of retirement, disability and survivor annuity benefits to protect working Americans and their dependents, and

Whereas, the costs to administer Social Security are less than one percent of the benefits delivered, and

Whereas, the American and world economies continue to encounter periods of high uncertainty and volatility that make it as important as ever to preserve a basic and continuing safety net of protections guaranteed by our society's largest guarantor of risk, the federal government, and

Whereas, Social Security affords protections to rich and poor alike and no citizen, no matter how well-off today, can foretell tomorrow's adversities, and

Whereas, average life expectancies are increasing and people are commonly living into their 80's and 90's, making it more important than ever that each of us be fully protected by defined retirement benefits, and

Whereas, medical scientists are continually developing new ways to maintain and enhance the lives of people with severe disabilities, thus making it more important that each of us be protected against the risk of dependency, institutionalization and impoverishment, and



Whereas, the lives of wage earners and their spouses are seldom coterminous; one often outlives the other by decades, making it crucial to preserve a secure base of protection for children and other family members dependent on a wage earner who may die or become disabled, and

Whereas, Social Security, in current form, reinforces family cohesiveness and enhances the value of work in our society, and

Whereas, Congress currently has proposals to shift a portion of Social Security contributions from insurance to personal investment accounts for each wage earner, and

Whereas, Social Security, our largest and most fundamental insurance system, cannot fulfill its protective function if it is splintered into individualized stock accounts and must create and manage millions of small risk-bearing investments out of a stream of contributions intended as insurance, and

Whereas, private accounts cannot be substituted for Social Security without eroding basic protections for working families, and such protections, to be strong, must be insulated from economic uncertainty and be backed by the entity best capable of spreading risk, the federal government, and

Whereas, the diversion of contributions to private investment accounts would dramatically increase financial shortfalls to the Social Security trust fund and require major reductions in the defined benefits upon which millions of Americans depend; and

Whereas, to administer 150 million separate investment accounts would require a larger bureaucracy, and the resulting expense and the cost of converting each account to an annuity upon retirement would consume much of the profit or exacerbate the loss realized by each participant, and

Whereas, the question of whether part of the Social Security Trust Fund should be diversified into investments other than government bonds so that, while still invested collectively at low expense, returns may be increased, thus enhancing the capacity of the fund to meet its obligations to pay benefits while spreading the risk across the entire spectrum of Social Security participants, is entirely different from that of splintering its millions of accounts, and

Whereas, creating an array of winners and losers would be contrary to the basic principles of insurance and risk distribution, thus defeating the purpose of this part of our retirement system, and

Whereas, Congress amended the Internal Revenue Code to provide a full menu of provisions that enables working Americans and their employers to voluntarily contribute to tax-sheltered accounts that are open to the opportunities and exposed to the risks of investment markets, diverting Social Security contributions to private accounts duplicates existing programs, and

Whereas, such recently created systems now cover half of American families, now therefore be it

*Resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives:

That the General Assembly respectfully and strongly urges Congress not to enact laws that might tend to diminish or undermine a unified and stable Social Security system, and be it further

*Resolved*: That laws to encourage workers and their employers to save or invest for retirement should supplement and not substitute for the basic benefits of Social Security insurance that are vital to American working families, and be it further

*Resolved*: That the Secretary of State be directed to send a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States and each member of the Vermont Congressional Delegation.

## A TRIBUTE TO THE GRANHAN PLAYGROUND WOLFPACK

### HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a great Philadelphia sports program, the Granhan Playground Wolfpack. The Wolfpack is the latest in a long time of Philadelphia champions. My city is the proud home of many former, and future champs: people like Joe Frazier, the 76ers, the Flyers, the Phillies and the Eagles. And now, we can add the Wolfpack to that long list.

This year, Granhan Playground is not only the home of the 12 year old and under hockey champs, it also produced the 15 years old and under championship team. Mr. Speaker, this record breaking season could not have happened without the determination of kids who gave their all to bring glory to their neighborhood. The 12 and under team won with a talented roster featuring Mike and Kevin Cassidy; Kevin Lowthert; George Bochanski; Dan Devine; Mike Devine; Joe Walsh; Chris Porter; Mike McLaughlin; Chris Porter; Jason Mardinly and Rich Canfield. They also benefited from the skills of goalie Sean Rodgers, this year's Vezina award winner.

The 15 and older squad, anchored by fellow Vezina trophy winner, Julie Bochanski and playoff mvp, R.J. Carrido; featured Joe Walsh; Joe Grajek; Tom August; Jay Bailey; Brain DiTomo; Jim Dougherty; Josh Mills and Tom Kay, proved to be equally fierce competitors. They did their neighborhood proud in their march to victory.

But none of this would have been possible without the support and involvement of Wolfpack parents, family, and community volunteers. I am proud of them and all they do to help these kids grow into healthy and productive adults. And I have a special pride in one young man who works with the "Pack." I want to salute Robert F. Brady, my son, who is Recreation Leader at Granhan Playground. I love him and am proud of all the work he does.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to join me in saluting the Granhan Wolfpack on this successful season and wish them many more.

## CONGRATULATING ROSALINA FREEMAN FOR IMPROVING COMMUNITY HEALTH IN EAST TENNESSEE

### HON. VAN HILLEARY

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. HILLEARY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Ms. Rosalina Freeman, who was recently named one of ten outstanding individuals from around the country to receive a \$100,000 award from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's Community Health Leadership Program (CHLP).

Ms. Freeman is the founder and executive director of Reachout, Inc., which provides rural health education and services for East Tennessee's Hispanic factory and farm workers. Reachout works with other rural health care

providers to offer mammograms, cancer prevention education, HIV/AIDS prevention, lead and pesticide education and post-natal education. In addition to these rural health services, Ms. Freeman's Reachout also offers GED programs and translation services.

Thanks to Ms. Freeman's leadership, dedication and caring spirit, the translation and referral services have reached more than 3,000 people in eight rural East Tennessee counties. More than 2,000 high school students have received Reachout's AIDS/HIV education program.

Ms. Freeman herself overcame great odds before helping improve rural health care for others in East Tennessee. Born in Puerto Rico, she has lived in Cocke County for the past 29 years. She earned an undergraduate degree in sociology in 1990, then went back to earn a Masters in health education in 1996. She even had to overcome her own illnesses stemming from a rare muscle condition.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when rural health care has been under direct assault from Washington, it is refreshing to see a private citizen take it upon herself to try to solve the problems she sees in her community. Ms. Freeman probably said it best when she said, "We believe in letting communities be the biggest part of the solution to addressing and solving their problems \* \* \* I am committed to helping provide the tools to my community so it can help itself."

I agree completely, and I want to once again thank and congratulate Rosie Freeman for everything she has done to improve rural health care in East Tennessee. There is still much to do before rural health care receives the kind of attention it deserves, but with caring people like Ms. Freeman on the job, the situation looks a little brighter.

## PRESERVING HEALTH CARE CHOICES FOR SENIORS

### HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am proud to introduce legislation that will help millions of Medicare beneficiaries whose health coverage is in jeopardy. My Florida colleague, PETER DEUTSCH, has joined me in sponsoring this bipartisan measure. Our bill—the "Medicare+Choice Risk Adjustment Amendments of 1999"—will help to preserve and expand health care choices for seniors who participate in Medicare managed care plans.

The Medicare+Choice program was created as part of the 1997 Balanced Budget Act to increase health care options for Medicare beneficiaries. While the majority of beneficiaries remain in traditional fee-for-service Medicare, enrollment in managed care plans has grown rapidly in recent years. Many seniors now depend on the additional benefits (such as prescription drug coverage) available through plans under the Medicare+Choice program. However, a serious crisis threatens this vital program.

Last year, nearly 100 Medicare managed care plans did not renew their Medicare contracts or reduced their geographic areas of

service. This year, many more plans have announced their intent to leave the Medicare+Choice program, raising serious concerns about its continued availability as an option for Medicare beneficiaries. Many plans cite inadequate reimbursement as a major factor in their decision.

Unless Congress takes action to correct this problem, the consequences will be devastating for Medicare beneficiaries, especially low-income seniors. Many will lose the option of participating in a Medicare managed care plan altogether. Others will face increased out-of-pocket costs or a reduction in benefits.

This situation is largely due to a decision by the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) to disregard the intent of Congress in establishing the Medicare+Choice program. The 1997 Balanced Budget Act required HCFA to establish a process for "adjusting" Medicare+Choice payments based on the likelihood or the "risk" that enrollees will use health care services.

Congress anticipated that this new "risk adjustment" process would provide Medicare+Choice plans with higher payments for patients who are chronically ill and lower payments for those who are generally healthy. We did not intend to decrease overall Medicare+Choice spending through this process. Instead, we were simply trying to make sure that Medicare+Choice funds would be distributed based on the health status of Medicare+Choice enrollees.

However, HCFA has completely disregarded the intent of Congress on this critical issue. The agency is using its authority to establish a "risk adjustment" process as an excuse to try to impose deep spending cuts in the Medicare+Choice program. HCFA's ill-advised decision threatens to seriously underfund the Medicare+Choice program. Estimates indicate as much as \$11 billion may be drained from Medicare+Choice over the next five years, if HCFA is allowed to go forward with its plan.

At the time the 1997 Balanced Budget Act was considered, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimated no savings from the risk adjuster. CBO's analysis assumed that the risk adjuster would simply shift funds within Medicare+Choice. By contrast, HCFA's approach would drain billions of dollars from the program.

The "Medicare+Choice Risk Adjustment Amendments of 1999" would address this problem in two ways. First, it would require HCFA to implement its risk adjustment process on a budget neutral basis—as Congress intended. Second, the bill would repeal a provision of current law that automatically requires the annual increase in Medicare fee-for-service payments.

Millions of seniors rely on Medicare+Choice for greater flexibility in meeting their health care needs. My legislation will help to stabilize this vital program and guarantee continued health care choices for Medicare beneficiaries. I urge my colleagues to join me in protecting seniors' health care choices by cosponsoring the "Medicare+Choice Risk Adjustment Amendments of 1999."

#### A TRIBUTE TO JOE VIVIAN

### HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to your attention the 35 years of service Mr. Joe Vivian has given to our community of Albuquerque as a coach, mentor and leader.

Mr. Vivian coached wrestling for 35 years at six city high schools. He began his wrestling career in the eighth grade when a coach reached out to him and helped him turn his life around. Through his coaching Mr. Vivian mentored many young athletes. Mr. Vivian provided important lessons in staying physically fit, being part of a team, setting and achieving goals and community involvement. People who worked with Joe Vivian describe him as dedicated and committed to the wrestlers he worked with. He coached teams to three state titles and holds over 300 career dual victories.

In addition to coaching, Joe Vivian volunteers with Meals on Wheels, Special Olympics and the Fellowship of Christian Athletes.

Mr. Joe Vivian retired from coaching this year. Please join me in thanking him for the positive influence he is in our community and wish him the best in retirement.

#### CLINTON HYPOCRISY ON LAND MINES

### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the Contra Costa Times, my hometown newspaper in the East Bay of San Francisco, got it right today when they took the President to task on the issue of land mines. "Hypocrisy on Land Mines," an editorial, points out that while President Clinton is now giving his compassion and his warnings of safety to returning Kosovar refugees because their homeland is wired full of land mines, it was the same President Clinton who refused to sign the international treaty to ban land mines two years ago. Over 100 other nations signed the treaty and the United States should have taken the lead to see this treaty enacted and enforced. Instead, all the United States can do now is hope that not too many Kosovar refugees have their limbs blown off as they venture home after the war.

Tens of thousands of civilians are killed by land mines around the world every year. The world needs America's leadership to bring an end to this cruel form of warfare where the main victims, in fact, are civilians. I commend the editorial below to my colleagues and to my President.

[From Contra Costa Times, July 1, 1999]

#### HYPOCRISY ON LAND MINES

President Clinton gave good advice when he warned Kosovar Albanians to delay their return to Kosovo because of the many land mines still scattered about the countryside and in towns. But there must have been much gnashing of teeth at the office of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, whose members watched two years ago as

Clinton and the United States refused to sign a treaty that would have banned land mines around the world. Why they must have wondered is it all right for Angolan and Cambodian children to be exposed to these deadly weapons, but not Kosovars?

Clinton was in full "caring" mode as he spoke with refugees in Macedonia last week. "I know a lot of people are anxious to go home," he said. "But you know there are still a lot of land mines in the ground, on the routes into Kosovo and in many of the communities. You have suffered enough. I don't want any child hurt. I don't want anyone else to lose a leg or an arm or a child because of a land mine."

The president neglected to mention that while the retreating Serb army left many of those land mines, much of the danger to returning civilians comes from unexploded "bomblets" from cluster bombs dropped by NATO planes.

Unexploded ordnance dropped by NATO aircraft floods the province. Two NATO soldiers died trying to deactivate some of it, and some children died when they tried to play with it. Cluster bombs contain 202 of the bomblets that scatter over a wide area.

The bomblets' purpose is to kill enemy troops. But of course, as with land mines, it is civilians who pay the price.

None of this is new. There are more than 100 million land mines in the ground around the world, many of them in unmarked fields where even the soldiers who put them there cannot find them. Most were sown during regional conflicts, such as the decades-long Angolan Civil War. Afghanistan and Angola have roughly 9 million land mines each. The mines kill or maim some 26,000 civilians yearly.

Despite full knowledge of these obscene numbers, Clinton refused to sign the land mines treaty two years ago, even though 100 other nations did sign it. Now here he is in Macedonia warning civilians and their children about land mines, the spread of which he did nothing to stop, and cluster bomblets, which NATO deposited on Kosovar land.

It is heartening to see the president of the United States acknowledging the danger of land mines. Perhaps now he will turn his attention to halting their further proliferation.

#### TRIBUTE TO J.B. WHITEMORE

### HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of sadness that I wish to recognize the remarkable life and spirit of Mr. J.B. Whittemore of Pueblo, Colorado. With this, I would like to take a moment to pay tribute to Mr. Whittemore who embodied and exemplified hard work, dedication, and compassion. For more than half of a century, he dedicated his energy to ensuring the happiness of thousands of Pueblo children, never letting a lack of money keep children from enjoying the ride.

J.B. Whittemore was born in Pueblo, Colorado in 1914, the same year in which the City Park carousel was manufactured. With nickels earned by milking cows, Mr. Whittemore escaped the world by riding the carousel.

On March 1, 1943, he joined the City Parks Department staff—a job which became a career spanning 33 years. While working for the City Parks Department, Mr. Whittemore also worked nights, Sundays and holidays as the



maintenance man and operator of the City Park carousel. Just as Mr. Whittemore cared about the happiness of children, he also cared about his family. He loved and appreciated his family and shared his light with all.

Mr. Whittemore was a man of kindness and generosity. Through his involvement in the community, he touched the lives of many. His smile, his devotion, and his zest for life will long be remembered and admired. Those who have come to know J.B. Whittemore will miss him greatly. I am confident however, that in spite of this profound loss, the family and friends of Mr. Whittemore can take comfort in the knowledge that he made a significant impact on the quality of life of the citizens of Pueblo.

#### SIKH LEADER'S LETTER EXPOSES CONFLICT IN KASHMIR

### HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, India has recently undertaken a military effort to eliminate the freedom movement in Kashmir. Supporters of freedom for all the nations of South Asia, especially neighboring Punjab, Khalistan, are concerned that if this conflict spreads, it could be a threat to other nations inside India's borders.

Recently, Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, wrote a letter to the *Washington Times* which I am sure will be of interest to my colleagues. He pointed out that the air attacks are really an attack on the Kashmiri freedom fighters. "India has not yet learned that people struggling for freedom cannot be suppressed by force forever," he wrote.

Dr. Aulakh wrote that "the reason for these conflicts is the denial of self-determination by the country that proclaims itself 'the world's largest democracy.'" This is the cause not only of the conflict in Kargil, but many of the political problems in South Asia. India spends its money to build nuclear weapons and forcibly maintain its unstable, polyglot country while half its people live below the international poverty line. To make it worse, India convened a meeting last month with China, Cuba, Serbia, and other enemies of our country "to stop the U.S." Why are the overstressed taxpayers of America supporting this kind of government?

Only when free and fair plebiscites on independence are held in those regions that are seeking their freedom can India legitimately claim that it is a democratic power. India promised the people of Kashmir a plebiscite in 1948. It promised the Sikhs of Punjab, Khalistan, that they would have autonomy. India claims it is democratic and that there is no support for independence in these places or in Nagaland or any of the other lands it occupies. Then why not simply have a vote?

The conflict at Kargil shows that India is unstable. It is falling apart in front of our eyes. We should get on the right side of history and support the freedom movements by cutting off aid to India and by calling for free and fair plebiscites for those seeking freedom.

I insert the Council of Khalistan's letter into the RECORD.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES,

June 8, 1999.

India's recent air attacks on Kashmir are really a war on the Kashmiri freedom movement. Everything India has tried to put down the freedom movement has failed, so now it has resorted to an air war against the Kashmiris. Sikhs are concerned that neighboring Punjab or Khalistan could be next.

This war is designed to suppress the freedom fighters in Kashmir. India has not yet learned that people struggling for freedom cannot be suppressed by force forever. This is why more than 500,000 Indian soldiers are stationed in Kashmir. Another 500,000 are stationed in Punjab to suppress the movement to free Khalistan. India has already lost two Russian-made MiG fighters and two helicopter gunships.

To suppress the freedom struggle, the Indian government has killed more than 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, more than 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1948, more than 60,000 Muslims in Kashmir since 1988 and tens of thousands of others.

The reason for these conflicts is the denial of self-determination by the country that proclaims itself "the world's largest democracy." America periodically conducts democratic votes on the status of Puerto Rico, with independence as an option. Canada does the same for Quebec, and Great Britain recently allowed Scotland and Wales to elect their own parliaments, moving them one step closer to a vote on independence. If self-determination is good enough for them, why shouldn't the Sikhs of Khalistan, the Muslims of Kashmir, the Christians of Nagaland and others seeking their freedom from India enjoy the same rights?

The United States, Canada and Great Britain are major world powers. Not only is a free and fair plebiscite the democratic way to settle these issues, it is how great powers conduct themselves. India claims that there is no support for Khalistan. Then why not hold a free and fair vote? If India wants to be a world power and if it claims that it is democratic, then it should allow the people of Khalistan, Kashmir, Nagaland and the others seeking their freedom to hold a plebiscite under international supervision on the question of independence so that this issue can be settled in a free and fair vote.

The war against the people of Kashmir shows the inherent weakness of the Indian government. Now is the best time for the people and nations of South Asia to claim their freedom. America can support this by cutting off aid to India until it lets people live in freedom and by declaring its open support for the freedom movements of South Asia.

GURMIT SINGH AULAKH,  
President,  
Council of Khalistan.

#### IN MEMORY AND TRIBUTE TO JAMES J. "JIMMY" CREAMER

### HON. ROBERT A. WEYGAND

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay solemn tribute to a distinguished colleague and dear friend, James J. "Jimmy" Creamer. I must confess that I can hardly believe that this man, so full of life and love, is no longer with us. Just last week, I ran into Jimmy in the halls of the Rhode Island State House. We had a typical conversation, laughing at Jimmy's stories and humorous insights

into Rhode Island politics, and then he passed away suddenly the next day. I mourn the passing of this wonderful man, but I also stand today in appreciation of the conversation I had with him on Monday, and countless others like it, and in celebration of a life lived to the fullest and to the benefit of all who knew him.

Jimmy Creamer was a lifelong resident of Providence, Rhode Island. He started his career in public service by enlisting in the United States Marine Corps out of high school. After serving for three years in the military, he became a member of the Providence Fire Department and retired as Lieutenant after 20 years and with a Commendation for Devotion to Duty and Meritorious Services. He also found the time, while working and raising his young family, to pursue higher education and return to Providence College and earn both his Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees.

After retiring from the Fire Department Jimmy began his career in Rhode Island politics, holding several different positions before being appointed Chief of Staff for the Speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives. He held that position for 19 years, under the leadership of three different speakers, and became an invaluable resource to the members of the State legislature and the people of Rhode Island. He brought both institutional knowledge and political insight to his work, as well as a tremendous sense of dedication, loyalty, and integrity.

In addition to his professional work at the State House, he lent his expertise to the Democratic party in Rhode Island as chairman of the 8th Ward Democratic Committee in Providence and as a well-respected member of the Democratic State Committee. He also found the time to continue his involvement with the Providence Fire Department, to serve as a substitute teacher in the Providence school system, to help organize youth hockey in the area, and to coach a Little League baseball team. As his colleagues in the Rhode Island House of Representatives stated in a recent House Resolution, "Anyone could plainly see that his heart belonged to children. The look of joy on his face was evident every time he taught a child to swing a bat or stand up on skates. . . . Jimmy loved children." What an incredible testament to the legacy this man has left behind him.

I first met Jimmy when I was elected to the Rhode Island House of Representatives in 1984, and he quickly became a close friend and trusted adviser. I could always depend on Jimmy for sound and honest advice, and perhaps even more importantly, for a smile and a few words of wit or encouragement. I am proud to have called this man my friend, and feel that the entire Rhode Island State Legislature is a better institution for his 19 years there.

Jimmy's life was dedicated to his family and then to the people and State of Rhode Island. He is survived by his wife, Patricia, his two sons, James and Patrick, two grandchildren, and a brother and three sisters. He was a devoted husband, father, grandfather, and brother, and I offer my deepest sympathies to his family as they mourn the loss of this special and generous man. He will be sorely missed by all who had the pleasure to know him.

A TRIBUTE TO THE RECIPIENTS  
OF THE 1999 "TRAIL BLAZING  
FOR CHILDREN" AWARDS WEEK-  
END AND THE RASHEED A. WAL-  
LACE FOUNDATION

**HON. ROBERT A. BRADY**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor both the Rasheed A. Wallace Foundation, host of the 1999 "Trail Blazing for Children" Award, and the recipients of the named award. Both the recipients and the Rasheed A. Wallace Foundation have been instrumental in improving the lives of children throughout Philadelphia. In addition, I would also like to extend congratulations to the Police Athletic League of Philadelphia and Mr. Sonny Hill of the Sonny Hill Basketball League on their outstanding accomplishments to youth in the Philadelphia community.

Central to the focus of the Rasheed A. Wallace Foundation has been "Enhancing the Quality of Life for All People." The commitment of the foundation is seen each year during its Annual Coat Drive for the Homeless and a series of contributions targeting youth recreation programs in the area. Such charitable efforts have been seen throughout his professional basketball career.

The Rasheed A. Wallace Foundation is truly blazing trails for young people and the less fortunate in Philadelphia. I salute Rasheed on his charitable contributions to our great city and give my best wishes for continued success to both the foundation and the award recipients.

NEW REVELATIONS ON GENERAL  
PINOCHET AND THE UNITED  
STATES

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues will recall, I have worked for several years now, along with Mr. CONYERS of Michigan and others here, to have the United States declassify documents concerning Gen. Augusto Pinochet's 1973 military coup in Chile and its aftermath and what the United States knew about Pinochet's connection to human rights violations and acts of terrorism both in Chile and abroad.

A Spanish court is trying to extradite General Pinochet to stand trial in Spain for international human rights violations. The documents held by the United States are expected to shed important light on Pinochet's activities that will help clarify his personal role in this bloody period of history.

Yesterday, the first significant release of documents took place. I commend to my colleagues the articles below, from the New York Times and the Washington Post concerning the 5,800 documents released at the National Archives. As you will note from the articles below, it is suspected that there are still many more relevant documents that have not been released, particularly from the Central Intelligence Agency, which only contributed 490

documents to yesterday's release. I applaud the Administration for releasing yesterday's documents but I strongly urge them to continue to release documents on a timely basis from all branches of the Administration, including the CIA.

The search for the truth is important not only for the historic case against General Pinochet, but for Americans too who wish to know what role their government may have played in a violent period of history and how we may avoid playing such a role in the future.

The New York Times notes also that not only will the documents help Spain, but that Spain has already helped provide information to the United States that might help the Justice Department complete its still open case against those responsible for the assassination of Chilean exile Orlando Letelier and his American assistant Ronnie Karpen Moffitt in Washington, D.C. in 1976. It is widely believed, but has not yet been proven, that General Pinochet personally ordered Letelier's execution.

The documents released yesterday further demonstrate that the United States was well aware of atrocities taking place during and after the coup and that despite this knowledge the Nixon Administration sought to maintain close ties to General Pinochet.

"U.S. Releases Files on Abuses in Pinochet Era," The New York Times, July 1, 1999, Page A11.

"Documents Show U.S. Knew Pinochet Planned Crackdown in '73," The Washington Post, July 1, 1999, Page A23.

[From the New York Times, July 1, 1999]

U.S. RELEASES FILES ON ABUSES IN PINOCHET  
ERA

(By Philip Shenon)

WASHINGTON, June 30—The C.I.A. and other Government agencies had detailed reports of widespread human rights abuses by the Chilean military, including the killings and torture of leftist dissidents, almost immediately after a 1973 right-wing coup that the United States supported, according to once-secret Government documents released today.

The 5,800 documents which the Clinton Administration decided last year to declassify and make public could provide evidence to support the prosecution of Gen. Augusto Pinochet, who seized power in the coup and was arrested in Britain last October. Spain is seeking his extradition, charging that his junta had kidnapped, tortured and killed Spanish citizens.

The documents were released as Clinton Administration officials confirmed that the Justice Department has been conferring with Spanish authorities, in part to exchange information about General Pinochet, including his possible involvement in the 1976 car-bomb assassination in Washington of the Chilean Ambassador to the United States, Orlando Letelier, and a colleague, Ronni Moffitt, of the Institute for Policy Studies. Because the Justice Department considers the Letelier investigation to be ongoing, the Government withheld documents related to the murders, officials said today.

Historians and human rights advocates, who were busily trying to sort through the nearly 20,000 pages released today by the National Archives, agreed that the documents did not offer startling revelations about American ties to the Chilean junta under General Pinochet.

Instead, they said, the documents provide rich new detail to support the long-held view

that the United States knew during and after the coup about the Chilean military's murderous crackdown on leftists.

On Sept. 21, 1973, 10 days after the coup, one C.I.A. report said: "The prevailing mood among the Chilean military is to use the current opportunity to stamp out all vestiges of Communism in Chile for good. Severe repression is planned. The military is rounding up large numbers of people, including students and leftists of all descriptions, and interning them."

The report noted that "300 students were killed in the technical university when they refused to surrender" in Santiago, the capital, and that the military was considering a plan to kill "50 leftists" for every leftist sniper still operating.

In a summary of the situation in Chile a month after the coup, a C.I.A. report dated Oct. 12 found that "security considerations still have first priority with the junta."

"The line between people killed during attacks on security forces and those captured and executed immediately has become increasingly blurred," the report continued. It said the junta "has launched a campaign to improve its international image; the regime shows no sign of relenting in its determination to deal swiftly and decisively with dissidents, however, and the bloodshed goes on."

However, a C.I.A. report dated March 21, 1974, insisted that "the junta has not been bloodthirsty."

"The Government has been the target of numerous charges related to alleged violations of human rights," it said. "Many of the accusations are merely politically inspired falsehoods or gross exaggerations."

An estimated 5,000 people were killed in the coup, including Chile's democratically elected President, Salvador Allende, whose body was recovered from the bombed remains of the Presidential Palace, which had been attacked by military jets.

Thousands more died or were tortured at the hands of the military during General Pinochet's 17-year rule. Last week, the Chilean College of Medicine reported that at least 200,000 people had been tortured by Government forces at the time.

Under the Nixon Administration, the Central Intelligence Agency mounted a full-tilt covert operation to keep Dr. Allende from taking office and, when that failed, undertook subtler efforts to undermine him. The C.I.A.'s director of operations at the time, Thomas Karamessines, later told Senate investigators that those efforts "never really ended."

The C.I.A. has never provided a full explanation of what it knew about human rights abuses carried out by the Chilean military during and after the coup. But internal Government documents released since have shown that the agency's knowledge of the violence was extensive.

The Clinton Administration announced last December that, as a result of the arrest of General Pinochet, it would declassify some of the documents.

The Administration described the move as an attempt at Government accountability, and it was the first sign that the United States intended to cooperate in the criminal case being built against General Pinochet.

The vast majority of the documents released today—5,000 of the 5,800—came from the files of the State Department. The C.I.A. released 490 documents, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 100, and the Pentagon, 60.

Human rights groups said they were surprised by the paucity of documents declassified by the C.I.A.

"The C.I.A. has the most to offer but also the most to hide," said Peter Kornbluh of the National Security Archive, a public-interest clearing-house for declassified documents. The documents that were released

today, he said, "show that the C.I.A. was well-apprised of the vicious nature of the Chilean regime."

The public affairs office at the C.I.A. did not respond to phone calls early this evening.

The documents released today date from 1973 to 1978, "the period of the most flagrant human rights abuses in Chile," said James Foley, a State Department spokesman.

The White House said in a statement that "a limited number of documents have not been released at this time, primarily because they relate to an ongoing Justice Department investigation" of the murder of Mr. Letelier and Ms. Moffitt.

Administration officials, speaking on condition that they not be identified, said that the inquiry was active, in part as a result of information available to the United States from Spanish prosecutors seeking to try General Pinochet.

In April, they said, a senior criminal prosecutor from the Justice Department, Mark Richard, traveled to Spain to meet with Spanish authorities to discuss whether Washington and Madrid could swap information in their investigations. Prosecutors here have long been interested in whether there is evidence that General Pinochet or his deputies ordered the murders in Washington because Mr. Letelier was an opponent of the Pinochet regime.

The killings here are believed to have been part of an orchestrated campaign of violence known within the Pinochet Government as Operation Condor, in which opponents of the junta were targeted for assassination in and out of Chile.

A State Department document dated Aug. 18, 1976, only a month before Mr. Letelier's murder, shows that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and other senior department officials were warned of "rumors" that Operation Condor might "include plans for the assassination of subversives, politicians and prominent figures both within the national borders of certain Southern Cone countries and abroad."

Reed Brody of Human Rights Watch, who unearthed the document, said it "shows the United States was very aware of the terrorist activities that General Pinochet and his colleagues were engaging in there, as well as abroad."

[From the Washington Post, July 1, 1999]

DOCUMENTS SHOW U.S. KNEW PINOCHET  
PLANNED CRACKDOWN IN '73

(By Karen DeYoung and Vernon Loeb)

Days after the bloody 1973 coup that overthrew Chilean President Salvador Allende, the CIA mission in Chile reported to Washington that the new government of Gen. Augusto Pinochet planned "severe repression" against its opponents. A month later, the agency noted that "the line between people killed during attacks on security forces and those captured and executed immediately has become increasingly blurred."

The CIA cables are among nearly 6,000 newly declassified government documents released yesterday related to human rights and political violence in Chile during the first five years of Pinochet's rule.

In addition to indications that the CIA and the U.S. Embassy in Santiago had detailed information on the extent of repression and rights abuses there soon after the coup, the documents provide new insights into disagreements within President Richard M. Nixon's administration over policy toward Pinochet's Chile.

The Clinton administration agreed to review and release selected documents from the State and Defense departments, the CIA and the FBI after Pinochet was arrested last

October in London in response to a Spanish extradition request on charges of alleged human rights violations committed during his 17-year rule. The extradition trial is scheduled for September.

The redacted documents made public yesterday cover the years of the worst excesses of the Chilean military government, from 1973 to 1978, when at least 3,000 people were killed or "disappeared" at the hands of government forces. Additional documents—including some from 1968 to 1973 covering the election of Allende, a Marxist, as president and the events leading up to the coup and his death—are scheduled for later release.

The documents are primarily status overviews and intelligence reports on the situation inside Chile, and add little of substance to scholarly and congressional reviews of the period, as well as investigations conducted by the democratically elected Chilean governments that followed Pinochet. Nor are the documents likely to be useful in the Pinochet extradition case.

For example, information concerning the 1976 car bomb assassination in Washington of former Chilean diplomat and Pinochet opponent Orlando Letelier and his assistant Ronni Karpen Moffitt were left out, the State Department said, because aspects of the case are still being investigated by the Justice Department.

Human rights organizations commended the Clinton administration for the release but expressed disappointment at its selective nature. Peter Kornbluh of the National Security Archives, who is compiling information for a book about Pinochet, said of the released documents: "The CIA has much to offer here, and much to hide. They clearly are continuing to hide this history."

Embassy reporting from Santiago reflected the Nixon administration's support of the 1973 coup, although the administration consistently denied helping to plan or carry it out. In late September that year, the embassy reported, the new Pinochet government appealed for American advisers to help to set up detention camps for the thousands of Chileans it had arrested.

Worried about the "obvious political problems" such assistance might cause, the embassy suggested in a cable to the State Department that it instead "may wish to consider feasibility of material assistance in form of tents, blankets, etc. which need not be publicly and specifically earmarked for prisoners."

Ambassador David H. Popper wrote the State Department in early 1974 that in conversations with the new government "I have invariably taken the line that the U.S. government is in sympathy with, and supports, the Government of Chile, but that our ability to be helpful . . . is hampered by [U.S.] Congressional and media concerns . . . with respect to alleged violations of human rights here."

In a December 1974 secret cable, the agency reported on information it had received concerning a briefing in which Chile's interior minister and the head of the Directorate of National Intelligence noted that the junta had detained 30,568 people, of whom more than 8,000 still were being held. The two also agreed that an unspecified number of people were being secretly held because "they are part of sensitive, ongoing security investigations."

The Pinochet government never publicly acknowledged secret detentions. According to Chilean government reports in 1991 and 1996, a total of 2,095 extrajudicial executions and death under torture took place during the military regime, and 1,102 people disappeared at the hands of government forces and are presumed dead.

By July 1977, U.S. policy under the new Carter administration had turned sharply

against Pinochet. Yet the embassy expressed irritation over being asked to write "still another human rights report" on Chile and noted the "strong and varied views" inside the mission.

In its own report, the embassy military group complained: "We [the United States] do not appear to be visionary enough to see the total picture; we focus only upon the relatively few violation cases which occur and continue to hound the government about past events while shrugging off demonstrated improvements."

## WARTIME VIOLATION OF ITALIAN AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT

**HON. RICK LAZIO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, late in the night of December 7, 1941, only hours after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Filippo Molinari heard noises outside his San Jose home. When Molinari went to investigate, he found three policemen at his front door. They told him that by order of President Roosevelt, he must come with them.

Molinari had served in the Italian army during World War I, fighting alongside American troops. He was well-known within his community as a door-to-door salesman for the Italian language newspaper *L'Italia*. He was the founding member of the San Francisco Sons of Italy. And now, he was under arrest. Shortly thereafter, Molinari would be shipped to a government detention center in Fort Missoula, Montana.

Filippo Molinari's story is not unique. He was one of hundreds of Italian Americans arrested in the first days of the war and sent to internment centers or excluded from California. In 1942 over ten thousand Italian Americans across the nation were forcibly evacuated from their homes and relocated away from coastal areas and military bases. Additionally, some 600,000 Italian nationals, most of whom had lived in the United States for decades, were deemed "enemy aliens" and subject to strict travel restrictions, curfews, and seizures of personal property.

These so-called "enemy aliens" were required to carry photo-bearing ID booklets at all times, forbidden to travel beyond a five mile radius of their homes, and required to turn in any shortwave radios, cameras, flashlights and firearms in their possession. In California 52,000 Italian residents were subjected to a curfew. In Monterey, Boston, and elsewhere Italian American fishermen were grounded. Many fishermen who were naturalized citizens had their boats impounded by the navy—all this while half a million Italian Americans were serving, fighting, and dying in the U.S. armed forces during World War II.

It has long been a historical misconception that President Roosevelt's infamous Executive Order 9066 applied only to Japanese and Japanese-Americans living in the western states. Clearly this was not the case. There is another chapter to this sad story, "Una Storia Segreta"—a secret story. The bill I am introducing today is an attempt to start setting the record straight.

The Wartime Violation of Italian American Civil Liberties Act calls on the Department of

Justice to prepare and publish a comprehensive report detailing the government's unjust policies and practices during this time period. A part of this report would include an examination of ways in which civil liberties can be safeguarded during future national emergencies.

This legislation would also encourage relevant federal agencies to support projects such as exhibitions and documentaries that would heighten public awareness of this unfortunate episode. Further, it recommends the formation of an advisory committee to assist in the compilation of relevant information regarding this matter and related public policy matters.

Finally, the Wartime Violation of Italian American Civil Liberties Act calls upon the President to acknowledge formally our government's systematic denial of civil liberties to what was then the largest foreign-born ethnic group in the United States.

I am pleased to say that I am joined today in introducing this important piece of legislation by 62 of my colleagues from both sides of the aisle, including fellow-New York Representative ELIOT ENGEL, who has led the way on this issue. The diversity of this list of original cosponsors, is indicative of both the national scope of the injustices that took place and the widespread interest—interest across ethnic and geographic lines—that justice is finally done. We owe it to the Italian American community and the American public to find out and publicize exactly what happened. A complete understanding of the ethnic persecution that took place in this sad chapter of American history is the best guarantee that it will never happen again.

“A NOTE OF THANKS TO THE  
‘GREATEST’”

**HON. SCOTT MCINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, looking forward toward July 4th, Independence Day, I believe it is absolutely appropriate that this country reflect on the sacrifices made to keep this country independent. Towards that goal, I would like to submit for the RECORD an essay by Philip Burgess which most eloquently makes the point.

A NOTE OF THANKS TO THE “GREATEST”

A few days ago I received an e-mail from a friend, an attorney who reads a lot and is thoughtful about what he reads. He had a good idea for Memorial Day.

“Like many other Americans,” he began, “I have been reading Tom Brokaw’s *The Greatest Generation*. As you know, it is a book of short stories about how ordinary Americans (farmers, factory workers and store clerks) came of age during the Great Depression and the Second World War and, in Brokaw’s words, ‘went on to build modern America—men and women whose everyday lives of duty, honor, achievement and courage gave us the world we have today.’ They sought no praise or glory; they simply did a job they had to do.”

He continued, “Today, I had an interesting experience. I attended a family gathering of a new Naval Academy graduate. His grandfather was there. As a young man, the grandfather had fought in the Pacific during WW

II. Here I was, face-to-face with a member of the ‘greatest generation.’ As I visited with him, I was moved by my increasing awareness of how much he and his peers had contributed to democracy and other values I hold dear. I was also moved by the realization, that on an individual basis, I had never thanked a WW II veteran for what he or she had done for me and my family and the freedom and opportunities we now enjoy and too often take for granted.

“So, during a lull in the conversation, I approached the grandfather. I looked him in the eye and I told him that I’d been reading about and reflecting on what he and others like him had done for me and for the country during WW II. And then I said: ‘Thank you for what you did.’

“As he looked at me, the grandfather’s eyes began to water and he said: ‘No one has ever thanked me for that before.’ He then reached up and put his arm around my shoulders and said: ‘Thank you. That means a lot to me.’ We embraced, and then, with a tear in my own eye, I turned around and walked away.”

My friend’s idea: “As this Memorial Day approaches, I encourage you to think of WW II veterans (or any other war veteran) you know and communicate to them your personal thanks for what they did during that great war. WW II veterans are in the twilight of their lives. They will not be around forever to receive your thanks.”

I was moved by this note. I decided to start with a letter to my relatives who were part of “the greatest generation.” Uncle Bud served in the Pacific and would have been part of a Japan invasion force, but was delivered from that fate by President Truman’s decision to use the atomic bomb rather than more American blood to end the war in the Pacific. Uncle Walt was a B-24 bomber pilot and a flight instructor. Aunt Betty was an Army nurse who accompanied the first infantry units in the liberation of the concentration camp at Dachau and returned with pictures and other mementos that document that many horrors that occurred there.

I have talked with them many times about their wartime experiences. But I have never thanked them for answering their call to duty nor for their many subsequent achievements, the fruits of which I enjoy today. I intend to fix that before the week is over. I’ve already started the letters, and with the first words last night, I began to realize that it’s my spirit that will be enriched by writing these letters—at least as much as theirs will be lifted by receiving them.

A heart-felt “thank-you” always seems to work that way, but it’s their spirit and their achievements that we need to remember this Memorial Day.

SIKH JOURNALIST’S MAIL IS  
BEING INTERCEPTED

**HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that journalist Sukhbir Singh Osan, proprietor of *Burning Punjab* and a writer for several Indian newspapers, is once again being harassed by the Indian government. After he came to North America to cover the big Sikh marches in Washington, New York, and Toronto and made a speech in the United Kingdom on the human rights situation in India, he was grilled for 45 minutes by Indian intelligence officers. Now, Indian postal authorities are intercepting his mail.

In a letter to the Chief Postmaster of Chandigarh, which was brought to my attention by Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, Mr. Osan noted that postal officials were handling his mail over to police constables. Several important documents were found lying on the desk of a Deputy Inspector General of Police. Mr. Osan, who is a law graduate as well as a journalist, pointed out that this action violates the Indian constitution and violates a ruling by the Indian Supreme Court in 1995.

This is not the first time Mr. Osan has run afoul of the Indian state. His mail has been diverted before and he has received telephone threats for his reporting on corruption and human rights violations.

Here is Indian democracy in action. If you criticize the government, your mail is seized, the government grills you, and you are threatened. In spite of all this, Mr. Osan goes on providing information about the situation in Punjab, Khalistan on his website and in his articles. His courage deserves our respect.

This abuse of Mr. Osan’s rights is just the latest Indian violation of the basic liberties of Sikhs in Punjab, Khalistan. In light of this pattern of tyranny, America should help bring liberty to the people living under Indian rule.

Let us use our influence constructively to bring freedom, peace, and stability to this troubled region before it turns into another Kosovo. If that happens, it could pose a serious danger to the entire world, given India and Pakistan’s possession of nuclear weapons and India’s alleged use of chemical weapons in the Kargil conflict. We must act now to keep this from happening.

IN RECOGNITION OF CHRIS  
CAHOON

**HON. ROBERT A. WEYGAND**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to laud the courageous efforts of Chris Cahoon, a resident of Warwick, Rhode Island, who recently came to the rescue of a choking child. Chris, a sixteen year-old volunteer at the Washington Fire Department in Coventry, Rhode Island, was spending Father’s Day with his family at a local restaurant when he notices some commotion at another table. A father was slapping his son on the back, trying to assist his choking ten year-old. Using the quick thinking and first aid training he had learned as a Fire Scout, Chris leapt from his seat and deftly administered the Heimlich maneuver to the child, who, after being examined by the local rescue team, was able to resume his meal. For his decisive action, Chris earned the respect and gratitude of the child, his family, and the assembled emergency medical technicians.

Such mature behavior may seem uncharacteristic of a sixteen year-old, though Chris’s family and acquaintances have known of his dedication to helping others since his earliest days. Like many young children, Chris once told everyone within earshot that he wanted to grow up to be a firefighter. However, unlike other youths, Chris followed his dream and joined the Washington Fire Department’s Fire Scout Program at the early age of

thirteen, a full two years before the standard admission age. Bill Hall, director of the program, recognized Chris's enthusiasm and ability and thus waived the minimum age requirement for the young protege. Chris did not disappoint, excelling in all aspect of the training, from pulling lines to dressing hydrants, and perhaps most importantly, first aid. Not surprisingly, Chris is considered one of the most adept alumni of the program, and wishes to continue his training after high school by pursuing a career in firefighting. Given his previous accomplishments, Chris Cahoon will have shining career in public service ahead of him.

Not only does Chris's heroic action give us reason to recognize a commendable young man, it also provides proof that America's youth are still learning important values such as self-improvement, service to others, and selflessness. Chris had a childhood dream—a noble dream—and he was encouraged to pursue this path by the community around him, most notably by his parents, Debbie and Gene Cahoon. Mr. Speaker, I am proud of Chris and hold him as an example of what our children may accomplish if they are provided with nurturing surroundings. Furthermore, I salute him personally for his heroism and kindness.

#### HONORING DWAIN HAMMONS UPON HIS RETIREMENT

##### HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Dwain Hammons who retires this week from Hammons Products Company in Stockton, Missouri, as the chief executive officer. Hammons Products Company known at one time as "Missouri Dandy," has for the past 53 years bought, shelled, and sold Eastern Black Walnuts. In just a little over half a century, Hammons Products Company has become the world's foremost supplier of the Eastern Black Walnut. This becomes even more significant when you realize they created a market that at the time was virtually non-existent in the sale of Eastern Black Walnuts.

Hammons Products Company began as a dream of Dwain's father, Ralph, in 1946, when he was a local grocery store owner in Stockton. Ralph's dream eventually became a reality that Dwain has never lost sight of as he has continued building their business year after year. Dwain has led his family and the business through the changing of the times in the past 50 years. Although Dwain deserves much of the credit for the success of the business, he rarely accepts it. Instead he gives the credit to his father, Ralph, who urged him to always be willing to advance and modernize the company. He also credits the employees, who he will tell you have been a steadfast example of the company's mission statement, "To lead and grow the Black Walnut nut industry, and to excel in providing quality nut products and superior service with strong business integrity enhancing the economic well being and quality of life for owners, employees, customers, suppliers, and our communities." An example he is quick to give is how they helped to invent the companies first walnut shucking machine.

For everyone who knows Dwain and has worked with him, they will quickly tell you he is an example of the mission statement and deserves recognition as he has worked consistently year after year to ensure the Black Walnut will be here for years to come. It is in that effort he has established the Tree Research and Management division to study the Black Walnut tree. Dwain is also a conscious conservationist and has allowed nothing to be wasted when it comes to the walnut itself. After the walnut is shucked, it is then ground into six different sizes where it can be used as a cleansing and polishing agent for jet engines, electronic circuit boards, and jewelry. It is also used in oil well drilling, water filtration systems, soaps, cosmetic and dental cleansers.

Dwain is more than just a successful businessman. He is a servant to his community, State, and Nation in many different roles. In the community of Stockton, he served on the Board of Alderman for six years and as town mayor for four. He is a life member of the Stockton Lions Club and has served as their president. He is also a member at the United Methodist Church in Stockton where he has been a member of the choir for over 40 years and served as its director for over 20. He has been active in the Boy Scouts at the local, district, and council levels. In the State of Missouri, he has served on the Governor's Task Force on Rural Economic Development, a member for six years on the Missouri State Chamber of Commerce, Executive Board and on the Advisory Board of the University of Missouri School of Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife. These are just to name a few. At the national level he was awarded the Meritorious Service Award from the National Walnut Council and is also a lifetime member. The National Association of Marketing Officials awarded him the National Marketing Award. In 1992 he was awarded by President George Bush and this body the Teddy Roosevelt Conservationist Award. And, while it is most important to recognize his achievement in those areas, I would be remiss not to note how he has always been devoted to his family first. I think it shows as his son Brian is ready to take the reins of the business and lead it into the twenty-first century.

Although Dwain will be missed on a daily basis at Hammons Products Company, we all know he will not be far away because his love for the Eastern Black Walnut will keep him close by. So remember, the next time you enjoy the rich, distinctive flavor of the Eastern Black Walnut that you did not have to crack yourself, to be sure to thank Dwain and know he will be thanking you. Thank you, Dwain, for your commitment to your family, the business, and being so willing to give of your time and talents to your community, State, and Nation. Your involvement and self-sacrifice is an example we can all follow and live our lives by.

#### A TRIBUTE TO JARED MARKGRAF; FOR HIS PROMOTION TO THE RANK OF EAGLE SCOUT

##### HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my sincerest congratulations to Jared

Markgraf, Boy Scout, from San Antonio, TX, upon the notification of his advancement to the rank of Eagle Scout.

Boy Scouts are awarded the prestigious rank of Eagle Scout based on their faith and obedience to the Scout Oath. The Scout Oath requires members to live with honor, loyalty, courage, cheerfulness, and an obligation to service.

In addition the rank of Eagle Scout is only bestowed once a Boy Scout satisfies duties including, the completion of 21 merit badges, performing a service project of significant value to the community, and additional requirements listed in the Scout Handbook.

In receiving this special recognition, I believe that Eagle Scout Jared Markgraf will guide and inspire his peers, toward the beliefs of the Scout Oath. I am proud to offer my congratulations to Jared on this respected accomplishment.

#### TRIBUTE TO STEVE BAUER

##### HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to congratulate Steve Bauer on his acceptance into the prestigious Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy in Aurora. Steve is a 15 year-old freshman at Southwestern High School. When the principal of Southwestern, Lynne Chism, was asked about his acceptance she replied, "It's a great honor for Steve and our school." When Steve was asked about his acceptance he said, "It's a great opportunity in my life to study at one of the best math and science schools in the country."

Steve's parents, Pamela and David Bauer of Brighton are proud of their son but they are going to miss him. "We'll be baking a lot of cookies to send to Steve at school," said his grandmother Betty Wright. Bauer wishes to maybe study engineering or medicine, but whatever he chooses to do in life I'm sure he will be successful.

#### HONORING THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE SERVED THEIR COUNTRY AT THE EL TORO AND TUSTIN AIR STATIONS

##### HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the July 2, 1999 closing of United States Marine Corps Air Stations Tustin and El Toro, and to pay respect to the many thousands of dedicated Marines and Orange County civilians who served their country at these two military facilities over the past 50 years.

Commissioned in 1942 as a U.S. Naval Lighter-Than-Air Base, MCAS Tustin was originally home to a fleet of helium-filled airships which conducted anti-submarine patrols off the Southern California coast. The site was decommissioned in 1949 but reactivated in May 1951 with the onset of the Korean War.

The facility subsequently became a helicopter base, and in 1970 the facility was annexed by the City of Tustin and renamed Marine Corps Air Station Tustin. From World War II through the Persian Gulf War, the Marines at MCAS Tustin have played a critical role in protecting our national security. From 1962 to 1971, elements of Tustin's Marine Aircraft Group 16 were deployed to South Vietnam and Thailand, becoming the largest Aircraft Group in the history of the Corps. In August 1990, MAG-16 began deploying what eventually became five squadrons to Saudi Arabia for participation in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. In all, MAG-16 flew over 11,000 sorties and 24,000 flight hours in support of the liberation of Kuwait.

Commissioned in 1943, MCAS El Toro was originally established as a training field for Marine pilots as part of the escalating war in the Pacific theater of World War II. In 1955, the Third Marine Aircraft Wing was moved to El Toro from Florida. Between 1968 and 1974, MCAS El Toro served as President Nixon's arrival and departure point to his "Western White House" in San Clemente. In 1975, the air station made history as part of "Operation New Arrival" by serving as the initial point of arrival into the U.S. for 50,000 refugees fleeing the repressive communist government of Vietnam. During Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, the Third Marine Air Wing flew more than 18,000 sorties and delivered approximately 30 million pounds of ordnance against enemy targets. El Toro Marines also participated in Operation Sea Angel in Bangladesh in 1991, Operation Restore Hope in Somalia in 1992, and Operation Nobel Response in Kenya in 1998.

It has been an honor to represent these fine Marine bases during my career in Congress. The Marines stationed at El Toro and Tustin have been the best of neighbors. Their service to the Orange County community has been an invaluable asset to a wide variety of groups including needy children and the homeless. Their annual air show raised funds for many outstanding local charities and provided a wonderful outreach to millions of people from throughout Southern California.

Most of all, the Marines' service to our country from these bases has helped to ensure freedom and liberty for all Americans.

I know my colleagues will join with me in marking the close of an era, and in honoring the outstanding men and women of El Toro and Tustin for their half-century of dedication and commitment to safeguarding our nation's security.

#### A TRIBUTE TO HUGH ROBINSON

#### HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to an aviation pioneer and the community in Newton County, Missouri where he grew up. From Neosho, Missouri, Hugh Robinson entered the annals of aviation history, especially as it relates to the military. He is credited with making the third successful aircraft flight in 1907.

From there he created a series of first flights that may be unequalled in history. He was the

first pilot to execute a right turn. Prior to this, it was believed that a plane would be torn apart by the force of such a maneuver. In 1911 he made the first authorized air mail flight; the first medical flight by carrying a doctor to a sick patient by airplane; the first to fly a hydroplane and the first pilot of a monoplane. He also helped design and build the first commercial airplane. Robinson trained the first military test pilots for the United States, as well.

Perhaps he is best known as the inventor of a simple device that still makes even the modern wing of the U.S. Navy possible—the tailhook.

Hugh Robinson wasn't satisfied though. He created his own career in the circus. He developed the "Globe of Death" where he rode, first a bicycle, and later a motorcycle at 60 miles per hour inside a giant globe. His death-defying act, developed in Neosho, made him the highest paid circus act in America.

This 4th of July weekend was chosen as the appropriate time to pay tribute to Robinson and his contributions to aviation and his service to country. The Neosho Municipal Airport will be named in honor of Robinson in ceremonies this weekend.

The Neosho Hugh Robinson Airport as it will be known has just finished several important improvements. The approaches to the runway had obstacles that left several hundred feet of the 5,000 foot surface unusable. Those obstacles have been removed, with crucial aid from federal sources, and now the airport can accommodate larger aircraft for a local firm that overhauls jet engines.

The road leading to the airport was relocated as part of the improvements. It will be named for Neosho Police Officer Terry Johnson who was killed earlier this year in a flying accident at the airport.

The celebration in Neosho will be marked by hot air balloons, a Civil War living history display, an air show, ground displays of the Confederate Air Force and military aircraft, and, naturally, fireworks. Music, crafts and lots of friendly Ozarks people should make this a wonderful weekend to visit Neosho and to honor the work of Hugh Robinson. (1882–1963)

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. JOSEPH M. HOEFFEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 259, H. Con. Res. 94, I erroneously voted "aye." My vote should have been in the negative.

#### COMMEMORATION OF THE VICTORY OF FREEDOM IN THE COLD WAR ACT

#### HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor of the House today to introduce the Commemoration of the Victory of Freedom in the

Cold War Act, a bill to recognize the accomplishments of the American people in winning the Cold War.

On September 26th, 1996, this House debated and approved without dissent, House Concurrent Resolution 181, which I offered to begin the process of national recognition for the tens of millions of citizen-patriots, who had participated in our 46 year Cold War struggle.

In 1997, both Houses of Congress amended the President's proposed fiscal year 1998 National Defense Authorization Act to authorize a Cold War Certificate of Recognition to honor the more than 22 million veterans of the Cold War. In that act, we established the date for the start of the Cold War as September 2d 1945, to coincide with the signing of the Peace Treaty with Japan, thus ending World War II and our alliance with the Soviet Union. In that act, we also established the date for the end of the Cold War as December 26th, 1991, to coincide with the end of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the birth of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The people of the United States of America should recognize and celebrate the grandeur of this historic accomplishment:

Four hundred million people in Europe and Asia were liberated from Soviet communism; Germany was united peacefully; the states of western Europe buried their historic animosities and started creating a peaceful European Union; struggles, which boiled over into conflicts all around the world, from Korea and Vietnam to Afghanistan and El Salvador, and threatened the nuclear annihilation of the entire human race ended without that horrible outcome; the potential for a truly global economy where the potential of the entire human race is available for the first time in the history of mankind was opened; and the American people and economy, long tied to the costs and commitments of defending the Free World, were unleashed resulting in the second longest period of uninterrupted growth in U.S. history.

During the Cold War, there were moments of great fear. We all remember the sealing of the western sector of Berlin and the threat of starving an entire city; the launching of Sputnik with the realization that the Soviet Union was a determined, resourceful foe; and the Cuban Missile Crisis which led us to the brink of war.

There were also moments of great stress and despair in our own nation. We went to battle for our beliefs. In the war in Korea, we lost more than 50,000 Americans. The war in Vietnam tested America's resolve. Our nation was torn apart so badly that some scars have yet to heal.

But there were also moments of pure magnificence. The Berlin Airlift and Inchon were great military successes and added to the honors of Armed Forces. Americans landing on the moon, the first safe return of the Space Shuttle, and the creation of the Internet are symbolic of an explosion in the development of useful technology.

Now, it is time to demonstrate our great respect for men and women who actually carried the burden of the policy of the United States during this Cold War. This bill, which would authorize the creation of a Department of Defense Cold War Victory Medal and create a Commission to plan for our celebration, is designed to do just that.



This recognition is long overdue. Last week, in Hauppauge, New York, at the annual ceremony which commemorates the beginning of the Korean War, Korean Americans and representatives of the Korean government spent 90 minutes thanking Americans for what they sacrificed for their people and their nation. While some Americans may not realize the significance of their accomplishments, the people of Korea do. So have the people of Berlin and the people of the Federal Republic of Germany who thanked America for saving Berlin just a few months ago at a ceremony at Ronald Reagan Airport.

As the tenth anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall approaches, and as we begin a series of tenth anniversaries of critical events which led to the final end of the Cold War, it is appropriate that we act now to thank those generations of Americans who gave the world peace. And there is an urgency! Many who served during the last days of World War II have already departed for a better place. We need to move on this quickly to ensure that this nation extends its thanks to as many patriots as possible.

**A TRIBUTE TO KIRK THOMAS BUECHNER; FOR HIS PROMOTION TO THE RANK OF EAGLE SCOUT**

**HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

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**EDEN UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST**

**HON. JOHN SHIMKUS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to commend the Eden United Church of Christ in Edwardsville, IL for their unparalleled contributions to the community. The church has joined hands with Habitat For Humanity to form the Vacation Bible school who's mission is to build a better foundation for life by learning the lessons of the Bible. Children join together to build toolboxes, picnic

tables and other odds and ends to grace homes built by Habitat For Humanity.

Cory Luttrell, a 7-year-old participant in the school, is having a great time. "It gives people a place to put their tools after they build houses. They worked hard, so we should be helping them," Cory said. There are currently 1,700 Habitat For Humanity affiliates in 62 countries and they are responsible for the construction of more than 100,000 homes. The cooperation of Eden United Church of Christ and Habitat For Humanity is a great example of how organizations can come together so that they can better serve the community.

**REPEALING THE ANTI-CALIFORNIA PROVISION OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT**

**HON. CHRISTOPHER COX**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, currently, California is arbitrarily limited to no more than 10% of the funds under the Clean Air Act's section 105 grant program. (Nationally, that program will provide \$115 million in state and local clean air grants in 1999.) Yet our state represents more than 12% of the nation's population and pays more than 12% of total federal taxes. What's more, our state is home to the only "extreme" clean air designation in the country—the Los Angeles basin.

Today, I am introducing legislation to end this inequity, under which California generally, and Los Angeles specifically, are significantly underfunded by Clean Air Act air pollution planning formulas. The bill eliminates the 10% maximum level of funding for any one state under the section 105 state and local clean air grant program.

The bill does not authorize or compel more funds to be appropriated under the section 105 grant program. It simply states that California should be able to receive its fair share of those funds that Congress does choose to appropriate.

This legislation is supported by the South Coast Air Quality Management District, who recently came to Washington to speak to members of our state's delegation about the need to end this arbitrary statutory limit, which directly injures California.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO KELLY PHIPPS**

**HON. RALPH REGULA**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, the United States Institute of Peace held its twelfth annual National Peace Essay Contest and I am proud to announce that Ms. Kelly Phipps of my district won first place in Ohio. Ms. Phipps is a student at Jackson High School in Massillon, Ohio. Students are asked to write about the different measures that can be taken to prevent international conflicts.

The Peace Essay Contest is designed to encourage young people to think about international conflict management and resolution.

Ms. Phipps wrote her essay on "Economics in Preventive Diplomacy: The Treaty of Versailles vs. The Marshall Plan."

I include a copy of her essay for my colleagues to review:

**ECONOMICS IN PREVENTATIVE DIPLOMACY: THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES VS. THE MARSHALL PLAN**

When desire for revenge clouds rational policy making, the results are disastrous. A comparison between the Treaty of Versailles and the Marshall Plan demonstrates effects of vengeance in foreign affairs and the need for nurturing economic policies to prevent conflict. After World War I, the harsh measures imposed upon Germany through the Treaty of Versailles not only failed to prevent future conflicts, but fueled the rise of the Third Reich. Under similar circumstances, the Marshall Plan created after World War II successfully rebuilt Western Europe, deterring threats on two fronts and proving that measures to strengthen economies are crucial to prevent hostility.

After an armistice was reached on November 11, 1918, Lloyd George of Great Britain, Georges Clemenceau of France, and Woodrow Wilson of the United States led the Peace Conference in Paris ending World War I (A.A.I.R. 3, Goodspeed 269). Because of Germany's 1914 declarations of war on Russia and France, fear of further German aggression guided the conference (A.A.I.R. 3, Goodspeed 270). To prevent another widespread conflict, the conference produced the punitive Treaty of Versailles and created the League of Nations for enforcement.

The treaty signed on June 28, 1919, devastated the German Empire. Articles 118 and 119 stripped Germany of all overseas possessions, turning them over to the Allied and Associated Powers (A.A.I.R. 84). Based on declarations of war on France and Russia in 1914, Articles 231 and 232 held Germany independently accountable for the war and forced compensation for all damages in foreign territories (A.A.I.R. 123). The Treaty required Germany to pay 20 billion gold marks as an initial installment (Goodspeed 273). The total cost of reparations was 132 billion marks, to be paid over 35 years (Watt 503).

"It does much to intensify and nothing to heal the old and ugly dissensions between political nationalism and social democracy," warned the editors of the *New Republic*, claiming the Treaty was "bound to provoke the ultimate explosion of irreconcilable warfare ('Peace at Any Price' 184). As the value of the mark plummeted under austere economic penalties, desperation and resentment spread among the German people, setting the stage for the conflict between ultranationalists and democratic Western Europe. By 1923, the mark devalued to 5 million for every American dollar (Goodspeed 278-79). Devastating inflation consumed the saving of the German workers, creating disillusionment in Weimar Germany and a base of support for Nazism within the middle class (Pennock and Smith 562). A few months before the Treaty of Versailles was adopted, nationalistic parties accounted for a mere 15% of the German vote. By 1924, inflation had skyrocketed and nearly 39% of Germans were voting Nationalist (Pennock and Smith 567).

In 1924, the United States funded the Dawes Plan, offering limited loans to Germany (Goodspeed 286). The Dawes Plan both reduced the harshness of the Treaty of Versailles and eased Germany's nationalistic tendencies. After 1924, support for these parties decreased from 39% to 30%, illustrating the ties between economics and militant nationalism (Pennock and Smith 567). However, the withdrawal of German nationalism was

only temporary; at the onslaught of the great Depression, the festering humiliation from the early 1920's resurged without restraint (Goodspeed 287).

The German elections of 1930 revealed increasing Nazi support. Party membership grew from 400,000 to 900,000, and Nazis claimed over a third of the seats in the Reichstag (Goodspeed 295). Nazi leaders such as Hitler used the humiliation and hardship caused by the Treaty of Versailles as a flash point for inciting German supremacy and desire for revenge among the German people (Goodspeed 273). The Nazi Secret Service offered employment to the nearly 6 million unemployed Germans who were turning to Nazism as a more secure alternative to the status quo (Goodspeed 295). Finally, the Enabling Act of 1933 passed in the Reichstag, giving Hitler absolute power for four years. With the entire nation under his whim, the Fuhrer could enact his dreams of a master race and German expansionism (Goodspeed 297).

While vengeance motivated the Treaty, moral concerns prevented the absolute destruction of Germany. Incidentally, it may have been this compromise that allowed Germany to reemerge as a global threat. As Machiavelli explains to Lorenzo De' Medici in *The Prince*, "Whoever becomes the master of a city accustomed to freedom and does not destroy it may expect to be destroyed himself . . . In republics there is more life, more hatred, a greater desire for revenge; the memory of their ancient liberty does not and cannot let them rest . . ." (48-49; ch. VI). The Treaty was enough to spark indignation in Germany, but not strong enough to prevent revenge. While annihilation of an enemy may be key to retaining power, reducing the humiliation of the enemy through reconstruction is morally superior and can ensure lasting peace.

After World War II, the Third Reich was disbanded, leaving the German in the hands of the Allies for the remainder of the year (Shirer 1139-40). The situation resembled the period following WWI, with the addition of threats of Communist aggression from the newly empowered Soviet Union. Reconstruction was necessary, but U.S. funds were scattered among the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Export-Import Bank and the United Nations. Two years and \$9 billion later, exports were still down 41 percent from 1938 levels (Hogan 29-30).

In 1947, Secretary of State George C. Marshall introduced a plan "directed not against any country or doctrine, but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos . . ." (Marshall 23). In his speech, Marshall explained that lasting peace required a cohesive aid program to solve the economic roots of conflict (Marshall 23-24). The Marshall Plan was intended to avoid another German nationalist backlash and to create a stable democratic Europe to deter Soviet expansion (Hogan 27). Both objectives were well-founded in history. First, as a proven by the reduction of militarism in Germany after the Dawes Plan, economic stability checks the threat of militant nationalism. Also, just as German aggression in WWII occurred while Europe suffered from depression, economically weak nations are more likely to be attacked. Finally, Marshall aid would create confidence in capitalism, countering Soviet influence (Mee 248). With the intentions of Marshall Plan logically devised, economic success was all that was needed for the prevention of conflict.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 began U.S. action on Marshall's recommendations (Hogan 89). The Economic Endorsement Act made an international economic infrastructure a prerequisite for American aid; so the Committee for European Economic Coopera-

tion was formed to develop a plan for European self-sufficiency (Hogan 124). Discussion in the 16-nation panel included the agriculture, mining, energy and transportation sectors of the economy, as well as recommendations for a more permanent regulatory body (Hogan 60-61). The resulting Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) included all Western European nations except Germany and directed the use of U.S. aid (Hogan 125-126).

Under OEEC, the United States poured aid dollars into Europe while increasing international trade through most-favored-nation agreements. The U.S. spent over \$13 billion on aid—1.2 percent of the U.S. GNP (Mee 258, Wexler 249). Efficient use of funds made economic improvements drastic and swift. Between 1947 and 1951, Western Europe's GNP increased by nearly \$40 billion, a 32 percent increase, and industrial production grew 40 percent above 1938 levels (Wexler 250-51). With Western Europe fortified, aid could safely be extended to Germany (Mee 239).

In addition to combating nationalism, German reconstruction created a buffer to communist East Germany and added industrial resources to the European economy. Still scarred from past invasions, France refused to allow Germany to sign the OEEC protocol in April 1948. Later, with U.S. pressure, Germany has included in trade and was given funds, making German reintegration a common goal (Hogan 129-130). By the fall of 1948, many issues had been resolved and the Allies began to draft a framework for an independent, democratic West Germany. By 1964, Marshall aid increased foreign trade by 100 percent, boosted industrial production by 600% and reduced unemployment to a mere 0.4%. In Germany, the Marshall Plan had become more than just an aid package; it had jump-started production, preventing the conditions that spawned the Third Reich after W.W.I (Mee 256-57).

Today, American preventive action largely consists of sanctions to debilitate enemies or diluted aid policies that rely on handouts alone. The current situations of America's Cold War adversaries demonstrate the inadequacies of both policies. Like the Treaty of Versailles, America's continuing vendetta against Fidel Castro has produced decades of embargoes and hardship, but no signs of capitalist reform (Leeden 24). In the economically unstable Russia, current policies of IMF aid may seem similar to the Marshall Plan, but missing components will allow the ruble to continually devalue. Increased trade and regulatory body could permanently stimulate production, but dumping aid into a faulty infrastructure is temporary and wasteful ("Other Marshall Plan" 29).

While the iron first of the Treaty of Versailles dragged the world into a second World War, the Marshall Plan broke the cycle of German aggression. Additionally, the reconstructed nations created a power balance that helped keep the Cold War from igniting a full-blown conflict. While they may intimidate some countries, harsh economic measures punish innocent civilians and will always pose the risk of a backlash. Nourishing free-trade policies address the root causes of many conflicts, promoting more permanent peace. History demonstrates the need to remove vengeance from preventative diplomacy and address the world's problems with a more wholistic, stabilizing approach.

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#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

##### HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, on June 8, 1999, the House voted on the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies FY 2000 Appropriations Act. More specifically, when the vote on the Chabot amendment (rollcall No. 174) took place, I was unavoidably detained. The Chabot amendment would have sought to prohibit funding for Market Access Program allocations. If I was present, I would have voted "no."

SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA ROTARY CLUB DEVELOPS "CART" FUND

##### HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, every day Alzheimer's disease claims more victims. Over four million Americans suffer from this dread disease, and scientists predict that unless cures are found, the number of victims will grow to fourteen million within the next twenty-five years. More people are also experiencing the tragedy second-hand as family members or friends of someone afflicted with Alzheimer's. They too feel helpless in the face of this awful illness. Options for treatment are limited, and care for the victim can be difficult and demanding. Family and friends become frustrated, not knowing what they can do.

The members of the Rotary Club in Sumter, South Carolina have found that there is something we can do. They have devised a technique to raise money for research, a technique so successful that I would like to share it with Congress and call attention to it, because what Rotarians have started in Sumter deserves to be copied across America.

There is hope on the horizon for Alzheimer's disease. Research teams are making progress in our understanding of the disease. In 1995, scientists identified the gene believed to cause the most aggressive form of the disease. But no cause or cure has been found yet, and future research will require millions of dollars.

To help support the search for a cure, the Sumter Rotary Club developed what it calls the "CART" fund—Coins for Alzheimer's Research Trust. At each club meeting, Rotarians are asked to empty their pockets of loose change—a small gesture that has generated large results. In a nine-month period, the 155 members of the Sumter Rotary Club raised over \$4,200 in this manner. Their success led them to share their idea with District 7770, which consists of 71 Rotary clubs with some 5,000 members. District 7770 adopted the project in 1996, and made Roger Ackerman Chairman and Dr. Jack Bevan and General Howard Davis (Retired) Co-Chairmen. District 7770 is driving forward with two major goals—awarding a \$100,000 grant to a medical institution on the cutting edge of Alzheimer's research and encouraging other Rotary districts to start a CART campaign. The other Rotary district in South Carolina, District 7750, plans to launch the project next month, and by next summer, the team hopes to add ten more districts. Their ultimate goal: to have Rotary International to adopt the project.

I am proud to represent these enterprising Rotarians. I commend them for spearheading this worthy project and encourage others across America to follow their example.

#### BRIGHTON HERITAGE MUSEUM

### HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the residents of Brighton, IL as well as the Brighton Heritage Museum for the great strides they have taken to educate children about the past. "Maybe if people knew what happened before it would help them to decide some things in the future," June Wilderman, curator of the museum said. The museum displays numerous artifacts and stories from American history that have been donated by residents. There is even a piece of stone taken from the site of the Washington Monument when it was being built.

I am pleased to see the community coming together to help educate its young people and trying to create a deep sense of patriotism in their children and grandchildren. Educating our youth about the past is an essential part of creating a positive future.

#### HONORING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NORTHWEST MICHIGAN HORTICULTURE RESEARCH STATION

### HON. DEBBIE STABENOW

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, Tuesday, July 6 marks the 20th anniversary of the

Northwest Michigan Horticulture Research Station.

In 1979, cherry farmers, Michigan State University horticulture and Extension faculty, Michigan Department of Agriculture, USDA and fruit industry representatives banded together, sharing information and resources, to form a research station in the hopes of keeping themselves on the cutting edge of agriculture techniques.

Today all of the partners in the Northwest Michigan Horticulture Research Station can reflect with pride at what they have accomplished. Northwest Michigan's cheery farming industry is stronger than ever. The research station has helped northwestern farmers address unique cherry farming issues. Farmers have increased their crop yields by using innovative, field-tested agriculture techniques. Faculty have had a real life laboratory to experiment with farming techniques, and Michigan State University horticulture students have benefited from a facility to apply their classroom knowledge.

The Northwest Michigan Horticulture Research Station has brought Michigan growers the latest information on the most successful agriculture methods through a broad-based, grassroots network of farmers.

Today I would like to recognize the efforts of the Northwest Michigan Horticulture Research Station and thank the station for its continuing to help Michigan agriculture address the challenges of the next century. Through the cooperative efforts of the Northwest Michigan Horticulture Research Station, northwestern Michigan will remain the "Cherry Capital of the World."

#### ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF WYANDOT COUNTY COURTHOUSE

### HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to acknowledge the one hundredth anniversary of the Wyandot County Courthouse in Upper Sandusky, OH, in this year of its renovation and rededication.

Established in February of 1845, Wyandot County used as its first official meeting place the old Council House of the Wyandotte Indians. The sale of land in and around present-day Upper Sandusky provided the funds for the first permanent courthouse, which was used until close to the turn of the century. Construction of the current courthouse started in 1897 and was completed in June of 1900.

At the original dedication of the Courthouse in August of 1900, it was described as a "magnificent public edifice, combining the classical beauties of Grecian, Doric, and Romanesque architecture" that was declared "one of the finest structures of its kind in the State of Ohio." With its majestic dome dominating the city's skyline, the Courthouse remains an equally magnificent sight to this day.

Perhaps the most noteworthy aspects of the Courthouse, though, are the murals that adorn the courtroom and dome. Sandy Bee of Centerville, OH, took painstaking care to restore the paintings of Mercy, Truth, Justice, and Law that tell the history of the Wyandotte

Indians. She also hand-painted new murals for the dome area that depict Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter in the farming community. In addition, pictures taken by Harry E. Kinley and used during the celebration of Wyandot County's sesquicentennial now adorn the Courthouse hallways.

I salute the Wyandot County Commissioners, Sandy Bee, and other officials, workers, and citizens of Wyandot County whose hard work has made this centennial renovation and rededication a success.

#### DR. GLORIA SHATTO

### HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, from time to time we are blessed with rare individuals who possess a vision with the power to transform a community, or skills that fundamentally reshape and revitalize an institution. Dr. Gloria Shatto, who recently passed away in Rome, GA, was one of those rare people.

When Dr. Shatto was named to the presidency of Berry College in Rome, in 1980, she became the first woman ever selected to serve as president of a Georgia college or university. During her tenure, Gloria Shatto returned Berry College to a sound fiscal footing, and firmly established its reputation as one of America's top liberal arts schools.

During her career, Dr. Shatto made tremendous contributions to education on the faculties of the University of Houston, the Georgia Institute of Technology, and Trinity University. In government, her contributions were no less significant when she served on the Georgia Forestry Commission, the Georgia Commission on Economy and Efficiency, and the U.S. Treasury Small Business Advisory Committee. Finally, in the corporate sphere, she made similar contributions, serving on the boards of directors for the Southern Company, Georgia Power, Texas Instruments, and Becton Dickinson and Co.

The thousands of students whose lives Dr. Shatto touched join me in praising her for living her life to the fullest, and making tremendous contributions to her associates, Berry College, and the Rome community. Although she will be sorely missed, we can take comfort in the knowledge that she left behind a tremendous legacy.

#### CONGRATULATING DEBORAH HEART AND LUNG CENTER ON ITS 77TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Deborah Heart and Lung Center on its 77th anniversary of providing care to the residents of New Jersey. This hospital has been a leader in its field for generations, saving the lives of thousands of individuals through the dedication of its staff and volunteers. Its physicians have pioneered breakthrough developments in the treatment of

heart and lung disease and its administrators have seen that no one—no matter how poor—is turned away for lack of ability to pay. Deborah is a unique facility and we count ourselves lucky to have it in our state.

Heart disease in the No. 1 killer in America today. But in the early part of this century, that dubious distinction belonged to tuberculosis. By the 1920's, with one of every seven Americans being killed by the debilitating and highly contagious disease, prevention and cure of TB had become a national obsession.

Horrified by the sickness and suffering she witnessed in New York City, wealthy philanthropist Dora Moness Shapiro decided to open a sanitarium where indigent TB patients could receive treatment. In 1922, Mrs. Shapiro purchased an existing 32-bed sanitarium in Browns Mills, NJ, and arranged for its previous owner, Dr. Marcus Newcomb, to stay on as consulting physician. Mrs. Shapiro also organized the Deborah Jewish Consumptive Relief Society to raise funds for operation of the facility, taking the name Deborah from the Hebrew prophet who rallied the Israelites in their struggle against the Canaanites. Mrs. Shapiro became the society's first president.

By 1930, the sanitarium was well established and construction began on a brick, five-story building to replace the three original wooden cottages. Dr. Henry Barenblatt was hired as the first resident physician. The 1940's were a time of growth, with the addition of a surgical operating room and additional buildings. Deborah worked closely with Dr. Charles Bailey, a Philadelphia surgeon who pioneered treatment for TB, and with the increasing chemical therapies for the disease. By the early 1950's, the medical community's success in combating the disease had made Deborah and other TB sanitariums obsolete.

Rather than closing its doors, Deborah restructured itself as a hospital for heart and lung diseases beyond TB. Deborah provided support for research conducted by Dr. Bailey and arranged to provide post-operative care for heart patients who underwent surgery at Hahnemann Hospital in Philadelphia. Dr. Bailey conducted the first on-site heart surgery at Deborah in 1958 and a series of milestones followed in quick succession, including the opening of a cardiac catheterization laboratory, Deborah's first cardiac catheterization surgery and the hospital's first surgery to implant a pacemaker.

Throughout the 1960's and 1970's, Deborah grew rapidly into a world-class heart and lung center, attracting recognized experts to practice and teach and encouraging research among its own medical staff. New facilities were opened, including a dedicated pediatric unit, and the scope of services was expanded to include emphysema and occupational lung diseases.

Today, Deborah is a world-renowned center for cardiac and pulmonary care. Its physicians have traveled around the world to perform surgery on children and teach their skills to colleagues. A number of new treatments have been pioneered at Deborah and in 1994 it was rated No. 1 in the nation for the lowest number of deaths among Medicare patients. The 161-bed teaching hospital provides state-of-the-art diagnosis and treatment to adults and children with heart, lung and vascular diseases, including treatment of heart defects in newborns, infants and children. More than 5,000 patients are treated each year.

True to Mrs. Shapiro's motto, "There should be no price tag on life," Deborah continues to accept patients regardless of their ability to pay and has never issued a patient a bill. Chairman Gertrude Bonatti Zotta, who has been involved with Deborah for more than 50 years, and President Spero Margeotes are proudly carrying Mrs. Shapiro's compassion and concern into the 21st century.

All of this has been made possible by thousands of volunteers who have given of their time and energy and helped find the necessary financial support. Regional chapters from Florida to New England coordinate efforts ranging from high school fund-raisers to professional golf tournaments to raise funds for the institution.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Deborah Heart and Lung Center on 77 years of dedicated service. A hospital is more than just a building filled with beds and medical supplies. A hospital's true spirit lies in the men and women who dedicate their own lives to improving—often literally saving—the lives of others. These include most obviously the doctors, nurses and other medical professionals, but also the administrators, support staff, board members, volunteers and visionaries like Dora Moness Shapiro. They all deserve our deepest thanks.

#### WHAT WILL BE

### HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, the most respected living Tennessean is former Senator Howard Baker.

He had a very distinguished career in the Senate, having served 18 years. He also served 2 years as President Ronald Reagan's Chief of Staff.

He is a very successful lawyer in private practice in both Knoxville, TN, and Washington, DC.

Mr. Speaker, recently Senator Baker was asked to give the commencement address at the University of Virginia. I have attached a copy of his remarks that I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

#### "WHAT WILL BE"

It is a great honor to have been asked to be here today for what may be the most important day of your lives thus far. I congratulate you on your academic success. I commend the administration and faculty of this great university for educating you so splendidly. And I rejoice with your parents in their newly found economic freedom.

Recognizing that I am all that stands between you and your diplomas, I promise first of all to follow Winston Churchill's famous advice on public speaking: "Be sincere. Be brief. Be seated."

In thinking about these remarks, two books I read recently came to mind—one about the past and the other about the future.

Robert Lacey's *The Year 1000* tells about life in England at the turn of the last millennium.

In those ancient days, life was different. It was a silent world, free of the noise of machinery or media and pungent with the aro-

mas of nature. People worked hard, with their hands, and solved riddles for amusement. There was a world of small villages and few people, and last names were just beginning to be used to distinguish one John or Elizabeth from another.

They spoke English, a precursor to our own English language, which had already proven its remarkable adaptability, simplicity and poetry. (In this age of Jerry Springer, it is interesting to note that there were no curse words in English. One could swear to something but not at anyone.)

They put hot lances on sores, and they used leeches to draw disease from their bodies in deadly torrents of blood. Their scholarship consisted of copying the ancient texts of Greece and Rome. They clung to some of the pagan superstitions of their recent ancestors, but they had converted thoroughly to Christianity, and they kept faith with the one true church in Rome.

They knew they were living at the end of the first millennium, and this knowledge filled them with dread. This had nothing to do with Y2K computer glitches. The people of tenth-century "Engla-land" were sure that the Devil was about to be released upon the earth after a thousand years of confinement, as the Bible's Book of Revelation foretold.

They worried, more generally, about the future itself. A tenth-century Old English poem, entitled "The Fortunes of Men," offers a variety of possible fates but leaves open the question of how each life will evolve. For the young men and women at the end of the 10th century, as of the 20th, the question of "what will be" dominated all others.

And just as the first millennium was about to pass, there appeared on the scene a remarkable invention. It was the abacus, the tenth century's version of a computer, and it would change everything in the next thousand years.

The centrality of such ingenious tools to human progress is the thesis of another book that came to mind in preparation for today. It is a remarkable little volume called *The Sun, The Genome and The Internet*, in which the author, Freeman J. Dyson of Princeton, argues that three new practical tools will yield similarly extraordinary changes in the life you will live in decades to come.

Dr. Dyson suggests that solar power perhaps, will finally end our dependence on the thermodynamic cycle.

He predicts that the mapping of the human genome, now well underway, will yield medical knowledge and practices so sophisticated as to make our present-day surgeries seem as barbaric as leeching and hot lances seem to us today.

And he sees in the Internet the ultimate democracy of knowledge, spreading inexorably to the remotest village on Earth with stunning consequences for us all.

If what Dyson foresees is true, you may look back fifty years from now on your world of 1999 as impossibly quaint and primitive, at least technologically. But if he is wrong, you may long for the world you see around you on this golden Virginia day.

What will be?

Will you save the world from environmental degradation, or will global warming wash you away?

Will you thrive in a professional world that rewards enterprise and courage, or will you be ground down in a working world that consumes all your time and steals your soul?

Will you live in a social world that truly values the content of one's character over the color of one's skin, or will you be mired in an unhappy world of grievance and anger?

Will you live in a political world that prizes civility and common achievement, or in a world where the quest for ideological purity or partisan advantage renders public service intolerable?

Will you live in a moral world that recognizes and honors clear standards of right and wrong, or in the swamp of situational ethics?

Or will you, like every generation before you, muddle through between these extremes as best you can?

The temptation will be strong in your lives to be mesmerized by the extraordinary things that will happen in your external world.

Most of you will live a very long time. If the demographers and scientists are right, many of you will live to be a 100 years old.

In the span of my life, we have gone from Lindbergh's solo flight across the Atlantic to putting men on the moon. We have gone from crude crystal radio sets to television to the internet. We have gone from summers filled with fear of contracting polio to the eradication of that scourge and many other diseases from the face of the earth.

Your generation will do a great deal more. You may ultimately consider space travel routine. Colonies on the moon are within your reach. And there will be much more progress, many more practical tools, in your time than any generation, more than can even be imagined.

But I would urge you not to neglect the internal like—the life of the mind, the heart, the soul—that is the ultimate standard for measuring human progress. Each of you has an opportunity—and, I would suggest, a responsibility—to improve our culture, expand our knowledge, enrich our economy, strengthen our family, care for the outcast, comfort the afflicted, and fulfill the promise of humanity touched with divinity.

By these measures, we find ourselves today in some ways exactly where we were at the beginning of this century, if not this millennium. Now, as in the early 1900s, we are worried about Serbia. Now, as then, we are concerned about senseless acts of violence. Now, as with the people in the English village in the year 1000, we are helpless against the awesome force of nature.

Progress is inevitable, but problems, particularly problems between people—can be stubborn, intractable things. On this wonderful spring day, you will be excused for only seeing clear blue skies and limitless possibilities. As it happens, this year marks the fiftieth anniversary of my own graduation from the University of Tennessee, in the State next door.

In those years, I suffered defeat and frustration in generous measure before success began to smile on me. The world in which I lived experienced economic depression, a world war, a Cold War, racial hatred and violence, terrorism and all manner of evils on its way to the prosperity, peace and social progress that embrace you today.

In my lifetime, it has often seemed as though the devil really was let loose on the world, and our job was to chain him up again.

My point is this: hopeful as you are today, as full of promise and potential and learning and achievement as you are today, life has a way of mocking your hopes and frustrating your dreams. The secret to success in life is not giving up when this happens, as it inevitably will.

The great glory of the American people is not that we have prospered without challenge, but that we have prospered through challenge. That is your heritage, and this is the sturdy foundation on which you stand today.

You are promising young men and women who have made your parents, your siblings your friends, and even the faculty of this great university enormously proud of you.

An extraordinary new world beckons you, and a few ancient miseries still beg you for relief. You are like Mr. Jefferson's Crops of

Discovery, a small intrepid band venturing into the unknown, as well prepared as you can be but with no reliable map to guide you through the undiscovered country that is the future.

Congratulations, and may you live of success, service, and grace.

God bless you all.

#### TRIBUTE TO THOMAS S. HOUGH

##### HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the outstanding work of Thomas S. Hough and his son Thomas W. Hough of Carrollton, IL for their role as longtime pillars of their community. The father and son team have worked together for years to create both a prosperous present and future for Carrollton Bank and the community it serves. When asked about his favorite part of his job the father stated, "The customers become your friends, that's one of the best things about the business."

The father son team has always found time to be involved in the community. The father has served on the Carrollton Park Board, the Presbyterian church in Carrollton and the Thomas H. Boyd Memorial Hospital board, among others. The son is also actively involved with the community serving on the board for the District 1 Foundation which provides scholarships for local students as well as many other educational and civic groups. The residents of Carrollton and other communities throughout Illinois look forward to their continual dedication to community banking and the neighborhoods they serve.

#### HONORING BESHAR SAIDI ON HIS RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES

##### HON. DEBBIE STABENOW

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer a warm welcome home to Beshar Saidi, an American citizen returning to the United States after being held captive for over a year. His story has touched people across the country, and he has remained in the thoughts and prayers of all those who have had the pleasure of knowing him. I would like to recognize Mr. Saidi for his courage in the darkest of moments.

On June 25, 1999, Beshar Saidi finally was released. I wish him Godspeed as he reunites with his wife and newborn son and am thankful for the happy ending to this tragic situation.

#### DR. CAMILIO RICORDI AND DR. NORMA KENYON DISCOVER A POTENTIAL CURE FOR DIABETES

##### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am honored to commend Dr. Camilo Ricordi

and Dr. Norma Kenyon for their exceptional work in the field of medical research. Through ongoing study at the University of Miami, these two doctors have brought the medical world one step closer to finding a cure for diabetes.

Dr. Ricordi and Dr. Kenyon recently reported on the experiments which they have been conducting involving anti-CD154. This artificially made antibody has succeeded in curing monkeys from potentially fatal cases of diabetes. Such drugs will replace the more harmful and less successful versions which are presently being used. This will allow patients with the most dangerous forms of diabetes to lead a normal, healthy life without depending on needles and insulin.

It is only through their hard work and dedication to improving the lives of diabetics that Dr. Ricordi and Dr. Kenyon's have made such strides in finding a cure to a debilitating disease. The full report is expected to be published later this year in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

I ask that my Congressional colleagues join me in congratulating the incredible achievement in medical research of Dr. Ricordi and Dr. Kenyon of the University of Miami.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF THE DEDICATION OF THE CARL MACKLEY APARTMENT COMPLEX

##### HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the official dedication of the Carl Mackley Apartments. I was proud to join the people of Philadelphia and AFL-CIO President John J. Sweeney to christen the development.

The Carl Mackley Apartments opened in 1935 and were developed by the Philadelphia based American Federation of Hosiery Workers. The development was the first to be funded by President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Public Works Administration, and was a unique example of union-sponsored housing. Despite its focus on providing low-rent housing, the complex had many amenities, including a nursery school, pool, bakery, candy shop, and barber and tailor. Its design fostered a community spirit and the residents contributed to the complex and each others lives.

After two decades of neglect the complex was suffering from decay and became a source of blight in the neighborhood. In 1998 Canus Corp. of Manayunk and Altman General Corp. of Glenside took over the buildings and did a gut renovation, completely rehabilitating the complex. Half of the apartments are government subsidized and the others are reserved for low-income families, they expect them to be fully occupied by the end of July.

Mr. Speaker, I would especially like to recognize the exceptional work of a member of my staff, Rosemary Farnon. As a former resident of the complex, Rosemary had a great interest in its revival. Through her role as President of the Juniata Park Civic Association, Rosemary worked with the developers and the community to facilitate dialog between the two parties. She made sure that the voices of local residents were heard, and that they were informed about the rehabilitation of the community and the opportunities that it would offer. I

commend her hard work and dedication to the neighborhood, and I am proud to have her as a member of my staff.

The Carl Mackley Apartments are a great example of community spirit and cooperation. The change in the neighborhood has been dramatic, and it has provided a place to live for people that need temporary assistance as well as those working families who need affordable housing. After being placed on the National Register of Historical Places and undergoing a \$20 million renovation, the buildings were dedicated on Monday. I was extremely proud to be a part of the dedication ceremony and look forward to seeing Carl Mackleys' precedent of community spirit continue on. I would also like to insert for the RECORD an article from the Philadelphia Inquirer regarding this historical landmark.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, June 25, 1999]

(By Julie Stoiber)

In January 1935, when the Carl Mackley Houses opened, thousands of people converged on Juniata Park to tour the new apartment complex.

The four handsome, low-rise buildings took up a full city block at M and Bristol Streets, and were separated by greens and walkways that lent a campus-like air.

Considering the amenities the Mackley apartments offered in Depression-era America, it was no wonder there was a waiting list. Residents of the 284 units could take a dip in the apartment's in-ground swimming pool and clean their clothes in rooftop laundries equipped with electric washers. "From our point of view, it was an ideal situation," said William Rafsky, a resident from 1946 to 1954.

One other thing made it stand out: It was affordable.

Contrary to what its amenities would suggest, Carl Mackley was designed for the working-class. Its owner and developer was the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, a Philadelphia-based union that saw low-rent apartments as a way to help the many hosiery workers who were losing their jobs and homes.

This rare example of union-sponsored housing also had the distinction of being the first low-rent development funded by President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Public Works Administration. Six decades later, the Carl Mackley complex is again in the spotlight. After years of private ownership and neglect, the complex, which is on the National Register of Historic Places, has undergone a \$20 million renovation and on Monday will be rededicated.

Again, a labor union is playing a major role. Again, the butterscotch-brick buildings will be home to those in need of affordable housing. And although the pool is gone and the airy laundries are sealed, the community building, the pool is gone and the airy laundries are sealed, the community building, where residents once gathered to watch movies, take classes and participate in the management of the complex, will again be a center of activity.

"This was exciting work, about as good as it gets," said Noel Eisenstat, head of the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority, which has been helping to engineer the apartment's revival for more than five years—wrestling the property from the owner through HUD foreclosure and then bankruptcy, selecting a private developer and courting the AFL-CIO's Housing Investment Trust, which loaned more than \$26 million in union pension funds for construction and rent subsidies.

"The alternative was a sheriff's sale," Eisenstat said, "where they sell it to a developer, but without the resources to develop it."

The apartment building's place in history was a prime motivator for both Eisenstat and Stephen Coyle, head of the Housing Investment Trust, but there was another force at work: The once-esteemed complex—praised by the New Deal president himself—was, in its decayed state, dragging down the stable rowhouse neighborhood that had grown up around it.

"Every once in a while a project comes by that gives you that extra sense of purpose and meaning," Coyle said. "Everyone wanted this to happen."

"Of all the things we've done, this will stand out," he said. "It rekindled people's interest in affordable housing. There's a lore about this project."

It was in 1933 that John Edelman, secretary of the hosiery union, became interested in easing the housing crisis for union members.

"They were a very progressive group," said Rafsky, who was a union official before joining city government.

Edelman formed a core of supporters who shared his vision, including Oskar Stonorov and Alfred Kastner, two emigre architects with experience in designing European worker-style housing, and William Jeanes, a wealthy Quaker and well-known champion of low-cost housing who was the complex's first manager.

Philadelphia Mayor Hampton Moore branded the idea communistic and tried to block its construction. Edelman prevailed.

The buildings Stonorov and Kastner designed were early American examples of the sleek, unadorned International Style of architecture (the PSFS tower at 12th and Market Streets is another). The complex was called "daringly contemporary" and although it was not universally acclaimed, it was featured in *The Architectural Record*.

To add to the allure, the development was named for a local labor hero, Carl Mackley, a 22-year-old hosiery worker from Kensington who was shot to death by non-union workers during a strike in 1930 and whose funeral in McPherson Square, according to news reports, attracted 25,000 people.

The apartments were tiny, in part to foster community spirit by pushing people into the common areas. Rafsky remembers that in warm weather, people would drag their beach chairs out to the lawns. With a nursery school, library, grocery store, candy shop, bakery, barber and tailor on site, residents had many of life's necessities at hand.

A one-bedroom apartment rented for \$22.50 a month. Hosiery workers lived in many of the units, but the complex was also open to others. In the late 1960s, with the hosiery union in decline, the Carl Mackley complex was sold.

It became the Greenway Court Apartments. A botched roofing job in the 1980s created a serious mildew problem in the complex. Occupancy declined, rents rose and the last owner's finances crashed.

Rosemary Farnon, a 20-year resident of Juniata Park and head of its civic association, remembers how distraught neighbors were as they watched the complex deteriorate through the '80s and early '90s.

Trash piled up on balconies, laundry was draped over railings, screens fell out and weren't replaced, there were bedsheets instead of curtains in some of the windows, and it seemed the police were always responding to disturbances there.

On several occasions, Farnon remembered, tenants blocked traffic to get the landlord's attention when their heat went off in winter.

"It was a grand place, and it really fell into deplorable condition," said Farnon, who

lived in the complex in the late '70s and now owns a home in the neighborhood. "The last straw was they had a boiler explosion there and things really seemed to move forward."

In February 1998, neighbors watched with interest as the new owners—the Canus Corp. of Manayunk and Altman General Corp. of Glenside—began the renovation, relocating tenants as one building was finished and another begun.

"We did what we call a gut-rehab," said Susan Rabinovitch, president of Canus. "We knocked things down and made things bigger."

The number of apartments was reduced from 284 to 184. The old units, Rabinovitch said, "were functionally obsolete" because of their small size and lack of closet space. "In the '30s, people lived very differently."

Three-bedroom apartments used to be 675 square feet. Now, the smallest apartment in the complex is 721 square feet, the largest 1,200 square feet.

"I lived in a three-bedroom that now is a one-bedroom," said Patricia Harris, a former resident of the complex and its manager for the last six years.

She recalled the old days: "Forget closet space, forget even putting a bureau in your bedroom."

Half the units in the complex are government-subsidized, and all of those are taken, Harris said. The rest are reserved for people of low to moderate income; a family of four, for example, can't have household income over \$33,360.

"We're expecting to be fully occupied by the end of July," Harris said.

The change in the neighborhood is dramatic, said Farnon. "You know how when you get dressed up you feel good? That's how I see the Mackley."

On Monday, at the dedication, AFL-CIO President John J. Sweeney will speak, and the development will be officially christened Carl Mackley Apartments.

Once the complex is fully occupied, Farnon plans to go in and encourage residents to organize a community association.

A spirit of community, she said, is the best way to ensure that the bad part of the complex's intriguing history does not repeat itself.

#### IN TRIBUTE TO CHARLES W. GILCHRIST

#### HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to our colleagues' attention a remarkable public servant who lost a heroic battle with cancer on June 24. Charles W. Gilchrist, a Democrat, served as the county executive in Montgomery County, MD, from 1978 to 1986.

I never knew Charlie Gilchrist, but I followed his career because just by chance, we happened to be on the same train to New York City after Election Day in 1978. He was celebrating that day his victory as the new Montgomery County executive. I was getting away for a few days with my wife after having lost the election to be the representative for Virginia's 10th Congressional District.

I never spoke to him on the train, but I saw his joy and followed his career from my vantage point across the river in Virginia. And what impressed me the most about this courageous politician is that in 1986 he walked away from elected office to a higher calling.



There was no doubt this popular man would have been reelected and probably could have gone on to other elected positions. But when his second term ended, he announced he would leave and study for the priesthood.

And for the rest of his life cut short by cancer, he served God. He worked in the inner city Chicago helping recovering alcoholics and drug addicts. Most recently, he devoted his energy to working on public housing problems in central Baltimore.

I would like to share with our colleagues two articles from the June 26, 1999, edition of *The Washington Post* which give more insight into the life and work of this unique man.

[From *The Washington Post*, June 26, 1999]

THE MIRACLE OF CHARLIE GILCHRIST

A HUMBLE MAN, HE TURNED FROM POLITICS TO THE MINISTRY

(By Frank Ahrens)

In 1984, Charlie Gilchrist—halfway through his second term as Montgomery County executive and seemingly poised to run for governor—shocked everyone around him by announcing that he was training to become an Episcopal priest. Once ordained, he lived in the lost neighborhoods of Chicago and Baltimore, ministering to the wretched, walking streets that had no trees but plenty of guns and drugs. He was so happy in the Lord's service, he was sometimes described as "beatific."

Over the past 35 years, Gilchrist transformed himself from a tax lawyer into a politician, then from a politician into a priest. Over the past few months, he was trying to become a recovering cancer patient.

He didn't quite make it.

On Thursday night, at around 11, Gilchrist lay in a bed at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore and quietly exhaled one final time. He was 62. Phoebe, his wife of 37 years, was at his bedside, along with his sister, Janet.

No one was kidding himself—everyone knew Gilchrist was terminal when he was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer in February. He was so weak that doctors suggested hospice care for the dying cleric. Since then, though, Gilchrist had responded well to weekly chemotherapy treatments, which bought him some time and comfort.

But last week, death accelerated toward Gilchrist with a shuddering velocity.

I last saw Gilchrist 10 days ago, when a Post photographer and I visited his new art studio, inside a sturdy brick building in a south Baltimore neighborhood called Pigtown. A dynamic St. Alban's high school art teacher had unlocked young Charlie's talent for painting. Now, he had rented this high-ceilinged, plank-floored space and was preparing to paint again. He hoped to render the children of Sandtown, the neighborhood where he and Phoebe had lived and ministered for the past three years.

We began to climb the stairs to Gilchrist's second-floor studio. Without saying so, we all wanted him to go first, so we could back him up. But he was having none of it.

He propped himself against the door jam and shooed us past. One foot was in the alley outside; the other was on the door sill, a good 12 inches higher.

"Go on, go on," he said, in a soft, weary voice. "I can make it."

We filed past—first me, then the photographer, then Phoebe; all of us reluctant to leave him.

"Charlie . . ." his wife began.

He was getting impatient now.

"Go on!"

"Okay," Phoebe said, with a practiced combination of cheer and exasperation. "Do what you want."

Up we went. Toward the top of the dark stairs, I turned and looked down at Gilchrist, a silver-thin silhouette backlit in a shadowy doorway. He was rocking back and forth, readying to vault himself up into the door. He was all angles and lines and fierce concentration.

I turned away, unable to watch, and kept climbing. I flashed back to a similar scene a couple of weeks earlier in the same stairwell.

Coming down the stairs that day, Gilchrist's left foot had overshot the last tread and lunged through empty space. The next two seconds were an agonizing eternity. Before anyone could reach for him, he was headed for the floor. The air rushed from Phoebe. Though he had no strength to stop himself, he contained the fall and landed on all fours.

"Damn!" he cursed, under his breath.

"Oh, Charlie!" Phoebe blurted.

"I'm all right," he said, still down.

I reached down to pull him up, putting one hand under each armpit. I felt: The corduroy of his tan jacket. And ribs. Nothing else. I lifted him as if he were a papier-mache man.

This time, though, he made it up the stairs without help. At first, he was probably proud that he'd made it by himself, then immediately furious that his life had been reduced to such tiny victories. This was a man who jogged during his lunch hour; who was personable and charming but exited lazy conversations that had no point. His whole life had been about "do"; now, he could not.

One wall of the studio was filled with his artwork—ink drawings of street scenes in Chicago and Baltimore, charcoal sketches from a drawing class, an acrylic self-portrait of a sober-looking Charlie.

"You look so happy," Phoebe teased.

He smiled.

Their marriage was about quiet smiles. They had locked eyes across a Harvard Christmas party when Gilchrist was in law school. "Who's that?" he asked his buddies. On the other side of the room, she was asking the same thing. More than once, Phoebe was asked how she put up with all of Gilchrist's career changes, all the moves, the ever-declining income. When you get annoyed with someone, she said, you remember what brought you together in the first place.

Once, Gilchrist was as tall, sturdy and handsome as a Shaker highboy. Now, so thin, so frail. His glasses, even, too big for his face. Phoebe Gilchrist saw the desiccation, but she saw more. What was it, she was asked, that attracted you to Charlie? "Well," she said, smiling. She looked across a cafe table at him and saw the face she saw four decades ago. "You can look at him."

When his friends looked at him, they saw this:

"A good man." That was the first thing everyone said about Gilchrist.

They also called him a private man who shunned publicity. I went with Gilchrist to his church in Sandtown and to the National Gallery. I watched them pump poison into a valve in his chest during a chemo treatment. Friends wondered why he was giving a reporter so much access during such a difficult time. So I asked him.

"I guess I just want people to know that 'cancer' doesn't mean the end of everything," he said, smiling. "That you can still be productive."

Gilchrist lived the last months of his life the way he lived most of the years before—by constantly questioning his own behavior. Sometimes, friends considered it self-flagellation.

"Charlie would always say, 'If they say I'm guilty, I must be guilty,'" recalled Montgomery Circuit Court judge and longtime friend Paul McGuckian. "He was always lashing himself on the back for something he had never done."

More than a lot of people, Charlie understood damning hubris—the inability of humans to humble themselves before others and God. Through intelligence and will, Charlie had transformed himself many times. He had accepted that he would soon die. Any other thought would have been arrogant.

I prodded Gilchrist once. Why don't you shake your fist at God? Is this the thanks you get for turning your life over to Him?

Gilchrist refused to take the bait. If he was made at God, he would not tell.

He once said, "I've never seen a miracle." He did not expect one for himself.

Instead, he simply shrugged his shoulders. "People say to me, 'Why you?'" Gilchrist said.

"I say, 'Why not me?'"

[From *The Washington Post*, June 26, 1999]

MONTGOMERY PROTOTYPE CHARLES GILCHRIST DIES

COUNTY EXECUTIVE LEFT POLITICS FOR THE PRIESTHOOD

(By Claudia Levy)

Charles W. Gilchrist, 62, a popular Democrat who was county executive of Montgomery County for eight years and then left politics to administer to the urban poor as an Episcopal priest, died of pancreatic cancer June 24 at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore.

The former tax lawyer and Maryland state senator succeeded Republican James P. Gleason, who first held the post after Montgomery changed its style of governance in the early 1970s. But it was Gilchrist who came to be regarded by many as the model for top elected officials in the affluent county.

Gilchrist "set the standard for good government" in Montgomery's executive branch, said his friend and fellow Democratic activist Lou D'Ovidio, a County Council aide.

In an administration that began in 1978 and ended in 1986, Gilchrist plowed money into social services such as programs for the mentally ill, a foreshadowing of his work in church. He also worked to build housing for the elderly poor and to unclog commuter roads.

At the same time, "he was opposed to government growing out of control," D'Ovidio said. "He was very, very careful to make sure that government was doing its job with only the resources it needed. . . . He was not your big government kind of guy."

It was a period of significant growth in county population, and Gilchrist went head to head with an adversarial County Council over establishing controls over an annual budget that had grown to more than \$1 billion.

One effect of his efforts to control spending was that key departments were not expanded. His successor, Democrat Sidney Kramer, had to find ways to pay for additions to the county payroll.

At his own inauguration, Kramer praised Gilchrist for his "decency and humanity . . . strong leadership and competence," saying that he had headed one of the county's "most effective and popular governments."

The current county executive, Democrat Douglas M. Duncan, called Gilchrist a mentor and role model who had presided over "a period of tremendous change and progress" in the county. He credited Gilchrist with being "largely responsible for having established Montgomery County as one of the top high-technology centers in the world." He said he had left "an exceptional legacy of vision, service and caring."

Gilchrist once said in an interview that he had liked the public service aspects of the

county executive's job, but otherwise found it "difficult, frustrating and often thankless."

His first administration temporarily was bogged down in allegations that aides had breached county personnel rules. The accusations centered on their having pressed for the appointment of a candidate close to the county executive as deputy director of the county liquor department.

Gilchrist also was faulted for permitting a former Schenley liquor salesman who was working in the liquor control department to buy liquor from his old employer.

After an 18-month controversy, dubbed by the media as "Liquorgate," Gilchrist was exonerated by an independent investigation. The affair came to be regarded largely as a tempest in a teapot. But at the time, it took its toll on Gilchrist, who briefly considered not seeking reelection.

He was easily returned to office for a second term, however, and began aggressively seeking more money for road and school construction.

Gilchrist had first come to office as a moratorium on land development was easing and growth was exploding. Tax-cutting fervor was gripping neighboring Prince George's County, and an initiative called TRIM threatened to do the same in Gilchrist's county.

Gilchrist tightened his reins on the government, firing several Gleason appointees and establishing the first county office of management and budget.

He used the increased tax revenue that was the product of the county's explosive growth to help encourage high-tech research firms to flock to Montgomery.

He got the state to increase its reimbursement to the county for public building projects. He expanded his office's influence over crucial development decisions, through state legislation granting the executive the right to appoint two of the five members of the independent county planning board. The county council previously had appointed all of the board's members.

The measure Gilchrist sponsored and the legislature passed also gave the county executive veto power over most plans, the basic planning tool used to map growth.

During his tenure, the annual budget for family resources more than doubled, to about \$14 million. Programs were established for child care, and the number of shelter beds for the homeless increased dramatically.

Gilchrist's family resources director, Charles L. Short, said in an interview that the county executive's first order to him was to "keep people from freezing and starving . . . and he never wavered."

"When we were sued or took heat over a shelter, he never called me in and said, 'Well, can we find another site?'"

Short said Gilchrist's administration was distinguished by his strong feeling that all people should have an opportunity to share in the affluence of Montgomery, one of the country's wealthiest counties.

When he left office at age 50, Gilchrist had endowed the county executive job with unprecedented political powers. He left a multimillion-dollar legacy of social services and public works projects.

The man he had defeated for the job in 1978, Republican Richmond M. Keeney, said Gilchrist had operated as a lightning rod for the county.

Gilchrist said in an interview with Washington Post staff writer R.H. Melton that he had accomplished nearly all that he had hoped for.

Melton wrote, "In many ways, Gilchrist's eight-year odyssey from his time as an insecure, even fumbling first-term executive to his recent ascension as Montgomery's lead-

ing Democratic power broker is as much a story of the county's profound changes as it is about the maturing of the man."

Considered a shoo-in for re-election in 1986, Gilchrist was expected to dominate county politics for decades. He was being touted for Congress or state office when he suddenly announced in 1984 that he planned to abandon politics.

He said that when his second term was up in 1986, he would study for the priesthood.

His years at the helm of the county had taken their toll, he said. Relationships with the seven members of the County Council were frequently adversarial, so much so that both branches of government hired lobbyists to advocate before the state legislature.

"One of the clues to Charlie's personality is that he takes any criticism of the government personally," council member and Gilchrist antagonist Esther P. Gelman said at the time.

More distressing than his relationship with the council, however, was the illness of his son Donald, who spent two years battling a brain tumor. After he recovered, Gilchrist said the illness had helped him turn in a more spiritual direction.

He wasn't rejecting the political scene, he added, but substituting one form of public service for another.

Charles Waters Gilchrist, the grandson of a Baptists minister, was tall and craggy, and his biographers delighted in describing him as looking like a churchman out of Dickens.

He was raised in Washington, where he attended St. Albans School for Boys and became involved in religious activities. After graduating magna cum laude from William College and receiving a law degree from Harvard University, he returned to the Washington-Baltimore area to practice tax law. He soon became involved in Democratic politics.

In the mid-1970s, he resigned as partner of a medium-sized law firm in Washington to run successfully for the state Senate.

After Gilchrist left politics, his wife, Phoebe, took a full-time job as a corporate librarian to help put him through Virginia Theological Seminary in Alexandria.

His first church assignment was at St. Margaret's Episcopal Church in Washington, where he worked with homeless people in the Hispanic community and helped immigrants deal with the government. He also helped raise money for St. Luke's House Inc., a mental health facility in Montgomery County that he had assisted as county executive.

His story, of a shift in career to a relatively low-paying profession, fascinated the media, and he was often interviewed about the change in his life.

In 1990, he told an interviewer: "People who have known me will see the collar and that says something to them, that I am a servant of God. They may not understand why I did it, but the fact is, I did."

"It's a very full life, I am happy and I have no regrets. I am very much doing what I should be doing, and what I want to be doing."

He and his wife sold their large Victorian home of 25 years in Rockville and moved to a grimy neighborhood on the West Side of Chicago, where he took over as manager of the Cathedral Shelter for recovering drug addicts and alcoholics.

The religious committee that picked Gilchrist regarded him as having the potential to be a bishop or head of a large parish, one member told a Chicago newspaper at the time. But Gilchrist said he was more interested in curing inner city ills.

He returned to the Washington-Baltimore region in the mid-1990s to work on housing problems in the Sandtown neighborhood of central Baltimore, where he resettled. He

had lived in that city early in his law career while working for the firm of Venable, Baetjer and Howard.

He was director of operations for New Song ministry, which runs a Habitat for Humanity housing rehabilitation program and a church, school, health center and children's choir.

In 1997, Gilchrist was named to oversee a court settlement designed to move more than 2,000 black Baltimore public housing residents to mostly white, middle-class neighborhoods. U.S. District Judge Marvin J. Garbis appointed him a special master in the suit brought by the American Civil Liberties Union of Maryland against Baltimore and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

In addition to his wife, of Baltimore, Gilchrist is survived by three children, Donald Gilchrist of Rockville, James Gilchrist of Pinos Altos, N.M.; a sister, Janet Dickey of Reston; and two grandchildren.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOE SANDOVAL

#### HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my dear friend, Joe Sandoval, who is leaving the city of San Fernando after 11 years to start a new business venture with his family in New Mexico. While I wish the very best for Joe, his wife, Anni, and their young son, Steven, his departure is a huge loss for the Northeast San Fernando Valley. As President of the San Fernando Chamber of Commerce, a successful businessman and outstanding leader, Joe has left an indelible mark on the community. He will be sorely missed.

In 1988, Joe arrived in San Fernando and went to work as Branch Manager for the Hanford Group. Since then, he has held many important positions, including Director of Marketing at Mission Community Hospital in Panorama City, Community Relations Liaison for Medi-Ride, and President and Chief Executive Officer for the San Fernando Chamber of Commerce.

In his 15-month tenure as Chamber President, Joe compiled a very impressive list of accomplishments. He has helped make the San Fernando Chamber of Commerce one of the most important business organizations in the Northeast San Fernando Valley. His considerable charm and business acumen enabled Joe to increase the membership of the Chamber and give it a visibility well beyond the city limits.

Joe has given unstintingly of his time and resources to the City of San Fernando, not only as Chamber President, but also as Chairperson of the Miss San Fernando Pageant, First Vice President of the Kiwanis Club of San Fernando, Vice President of the Holy Cross Medical Center Century Club and a member of the board of Directors of the San Fernando Police Advisory Council.

His distinguished service has been recognized by the presentation of many awards from the City of San Fernando, United Chambers of Commerce and the Sunland-Tujunga Chamber of Commerce. Joe was named the J. Leo Flynn citizen of the Year in San Fernando for 1991, and Business Person of the Year by the San Fernando High School Business Academy.

I ask my colleagues to help me bid a very fond farewell to Joe Sandoval, whose personality, intellect and integrity have made him much beloved by his many friends in California. I wish Joe and his family the best in their new home.

# CHILD CUSTODY PROTECTION ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. RON PAUL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 1999*

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, in the name of a truly laudable cause (preventing abortions and protecting parental rights), today the Congress could potentially move our nation one step closer to a national police state by further expanding the list of federal crimes and usurping power from the states to adequately address the issue of parental rights and family law. Of course, it is much easier to ride the current wave of criminally federalizing all human malfeasance in the name of saving the world from some evil than to uphold a Constitutional oath which prescribes a procedural structure by which the nation is protected from what is perhaps the worst evil, totalitarianism carried out by a centralized government. Who, after all, wants to be amongst those members of Congress who are portrayed as trampling parental rights or supporting the transportation of minor females across state lines for ignoble purposes.

As an obstetrician of more than thirty years, I have personally delivered more than 4,000 children. During such time, I have not performed a single abortion. On the contrary, I have spoken and written extensively and publicly condemning this "medical" procedure. At the same time, I have remained committed to upholding the Constitutional procedural protections which leave the police power decentralized and in control of the states. In the name of protecting states' rights, this bill usurps states' rights by creating yet another federal crime.

Our federal government is, constitutionally, a government of limited powers. Article one, Section eight, enumerates the legislative areas for which the U.S. Congress is allowed to act or enact legislation. For every other issue, the federal government lacks any authority or consent of the governed and only the state governments, their designees, or the people in their private market actions enjoy such rights to governance. The tenth amendment is brutally clear in stating "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." Our nation's history makes clear that the U.S. Constitution is a document intended to limit the power of central government. No serious reading of historical events surrounding the creation of the Constitution could reasonably portray it differently.

Nevertheless, rather than abide by our constitutional limits, Congress today will likely pass H.R. 1218. H.R. 1218 amends title 18, United States Code, to prohibit taking minors across State lines to avoid laws requiring the involvement of parents in abortion decisions. Should parents be involved in decisions regarding the health of their children?? Absolu-

tely. Should the law respect parents rights to not have their children taken across state lines for contemptible purposes?? Absolutely. Can a state pass an enforceable statute to prohibit taking minors across State lines to avoid laws requiring the involvement of parents in abortion decisions?? Absolutely. But when asked if there exists constitutional authority for the federal criminalizing of just such an action the answer is absolutely not.

This federalizing may have the effect of nationalizing a law with criminal penalties which may be less than those desired by some states. To the extent the federal and state laws could co-exist, the necessity for a federal law is undermined and an important bill of rights protection is virtually obliterated. Concurrent jurisdiction crimes erode the right of citizens to be free of double jeopardy. The fifth amendment to the U.S. Constitution specifies that no "person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb . . ." In other words, no person shall be tried twice for the same offense. However, in *United States v. Lanza*, the high court in 1922 sustained a ruling that being tried by both the federal government and a state government for the same offense did not offend the doctrine of double jeopardy. One danger of the unconstitutionally expanding the federal criminal justice code is that it seriously increases the danger that one will be subject to being tried twice for the same offense. Despite the various pleas for federal correction of societal wrongs, a national police force is neither prudent nor constitutional.

Most recently, we have been reminded by both Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and former U.S. Attorney General Ed Meese that more federal crimes, while they make politicians feel good, are neither constitutionally sound nor prudent. Rehnquist stated in his year-end report "The trend to federalize crimes that traditionally have been handled in state courts . . . threatens to change entirely the nature of our federal system." Meese stated that Congress' tendency in recent decades to make federal crimes out of offenses that have historically been state matters has dangerous implications both for the fair administration of justice and for the principle that states are something more than mere administrative districts of a nation governed mainly from Washington.

The argument which springs from the criticism of a federalized criminal code and a federal police force is that states may be less effective than a centralized federal government in dealing with those who leave one state jurisdiction for another. Fortunately, the Constitution provides for the procedural means for preserving the integrity of state sovereignty over those issues delegated to it via the tenth amendment. The privilege and immunities clause as well as full faith and credit clause allow states to exact judgments from those who violate their state laws. The Constitution even allows the federal government to legislatively preserve the procedural mechanisms which allow states to enforce their substantive laws without the federal government imposing its substantive edicts on the states. Article IV, Section 2, Clause 2 makes provision for the rendition of fugitives from one state to another. While not self-enacting, in 1783 Congress passed an act which did exactly this. There is, of course, a cost imposed upon states in working with one another rather than relying

on a national, unified police force. At the same time, there is a greater cost to centralization of police power.

It is important to be reminded of the benefits of federalism as well as the costs. There are sound reasons to maintain a system of smaller, independent jurisdictions. An inadequate federal law, or an "adequate" federal law improperly interpreted by the Supreme Court, preempts states' rights to adequately address public health concerns. *Roe v. Wade* should serve as a sad reminder of the danger of making matters worse in all states by federalizing an issue.

It is my erstwhile hope that parents will become more involved in vigilantly monitoring the activities of their own children rather than shifting parental responsibility further upon the federal government. There was a time when a popular bumper sticker read "It's ten o'clock; do you know where your children are?" I suppose we have devolved to point where it reads "It's ten o'clock; does the federal government know where your children are." Further socializing and burden-shifting of the responsibilities of parenthood upon the federal government is simply not creating the proper incentive for parents to be more involved.

For each of these reasons, among others, I must oppose the further and unconstitutional centralization of police powers in the national government and, accordingly, H.R. 1218.

## TAIWAN'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF ASSISTANCE FOR THE KOSOVAR REFUGEES

**HON. OWEN B. PICKETT**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, June 7, 1999, President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan made the following statement regarding assistance to Kosovar refugees:

"The huge numbers of Kosovar casualties and refugees from the Kosovo area resulting from the NATO-Yugoslavia conflict in the Balkans have captured close world-wide attention. From the very outset, the government of the ROC has been deeply concerned and we are carefully monitoring the situation's development.

"We in the Republic of China were pleased to learn last week that Yugoslavia President Slobodan Milosevic has accepted the peace plan for the Kosovo crisis proposed by the Group of Eight countries, for which specific peace agreements are being worked out.

"The Republic of China wholeheartedly looks forward to the dawning of peace on the Balkans. For more than two months, we have been concerned about the plight of the hundreds of thousands of Kosovar refugees who were forced to flee to other countries, particularly from the vantage point of our emphasis on protecting human rights. We thereby organized a Republic of China aid mission to Kosovo. Carrying essential relief items, the mission made a special trip to the refugee camps in Macedonia to lend a helping hand.

"Today, as we anticipate a critical moment of forth-coming peace, I hereby make the following statement to the international community on behalf of all the nationals of the Republic of China:

"As a member of world community committed to protecting and promoting human rights, the Republic of China would like to develop further the spirit of humanitarian concern for the Kosovar refugees living in exile as well as for the war-torn areas in dire need of reconstruction. We will provide a grant aid equivalent to about US \$300 million. The aid will consist of the following:

1. Emergency support for food, shelters, medical care, and education, etc. for the Kosovar refugees, living in exile in neighboring countries.

2. Short-term accommodations for some of the refugees in Taiwan, with opportunities of job training in order for them to be better equipped for the restoration of their homeland upon their return.

3. Furthermore, support the rehabilitation of the Kosovo area in coordination with international long-term recovery programs when the peace plan is implemented.

"We earnestly hope that the above-mentioned aid will contribute to the promotion of the peace plan for Kosovo. I wish all the refugees an early return to their safe and peaceful Kosovo homes."

This important announcement demonstrates the dedication of democratic Taiwan to the promotion of peace in the Balkan region and to the return of the Kosovo refugees. I am pleased that Taiwan has chosen to assume such an active and praiseworthy role in issues of concern to the international community.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING CONGRESS TO PROHIBIT THE PHYSICAL DESE- CRATION OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SPEECH OF

**HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 1999*

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, to an overwhelming majority of the American people, the flag has almost a sacred meaning that words cannot adequately define—something that stands for the country's most fundamental principles of justice and opportunity and for the millions of men and women who have made freedom possible by defending these principles.

Opponents of our amendment believe flag desecration should be allowed as a right of free expression. While I understand their position, I strongly disagree with it.

Preventing someone from burning and mutilating the flag in public does not diminish the values on which the country is founded, including free expression. Instead, by protecting the flag, I believe we uphold these values, we honor them, we strengthen them.

Throughout history, in fact, our country has recognized certain limitations on freedom of expression, including libel and slander laws, laws protecting the nation's security, and laws to keep tax returns confidential. Until 1990, when the Supreme Court issued its ruling in a close 5-4 vote, anti-flag desecration laws were considered a legitimate exception by the court.

By passing this amendment, we can restore the historic respect that we pay to the country's ideals and to the service and sacrifice that it has taken to keep them secure.

#### WARTIME VIOLATION OF ITALIAN AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleague from New York, Congressman LAZIO, to introduce the Wartime Violation of Italian American Civil Liberties Act. This legislation brings to light a tragic episode in our nation's history when Italian Americans were considered enemy aliens. The civil liberty abuses that Italian Americans suffered during this time period are not well documented and are not well known, but they did occur and the truth about this story, *Una Storia Segreta*—the Secret Story, must be told.

December 7, 1941 is a date that is very well known, it is the day that the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. What is not so well known is that on that day Italian Americans became enemy aliens. FBI agents, military personnel, and local police began rounding up Italians labeled subversive and dangerous. Ironically, some of those labeled dangerous aliens had fought alongside the United States Armed Forces during World War I. Even more ironic is the fact that many Italians deemed enemy aliens had sons in the United States Armed Services fighting to protect the freedoms that were being taken away from their parents. Such is the case with Joe Ardent. Joe entered the service and did not know until he returned home that his father had been restricted, fired from his job, and considered an enemy alien.

Mr. Speaker, during World War II, 600,000 Italian Americans were classified as enemy aliens, more than 10,000 were forcibly evicted from their homes, 52,000 were subject to strict curfew regulations and hundreds were shipped to internment camps without due process. These civil liberty abuses stretched from coast to coast as California fishermen had their fishing boats confiscated and were either interned or forced to relocate, while on the east coast, Ellis Island, the world renowned symbol of freedom and democracy, became a detention center for enemy aliens. No Italian was exempt from these injustices. Ezio Pinza, the star of "South Pacific" and the singer of the signature hit "Some Enchanted Evening" was detained at Ellis Island. Pinza was accused of altering the tempo of his voice in order to send messages to the Italian government. Although these charges were clearly ludicrous, it took several high powered attorneys and two hearings to prevent him from being interned.

We must ensure that these terrible events will never be perpetrated again. We must safeguard the individual rights of all Americans from arbitrary persecution or no American will ever be secure. The least our government can do is try to right this terrible wrong by acknowledging the fact that these events did occur. To that end, this legislation calls on the Department of Justice to prepare a comprehensive report detailing the government's unjust policies and practices during this time period. Included in the report will be an examination of ways in which civil liberties can be safeguarded during times of national emergencies. This report is essential in order to ensure that our history is well documented as those who do not learn from history are doomed to repeat it.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation also calls on the President, on behalf of the United States government, to formally acknowledge our government's systematic denial of basic human rights and freedoms to one of the largest ethnic communities in the United States. As we begin our Fourth of July recess, let us take this opportunity to reflect upon the debt we owe the Italian American community and ensure that the American public recognizes these injustices of the past in order to prevent them in the future. Sixty two of my colleagues have joined me in cosponsoring this bill, and I ask you Mr. Speaker, and the rest of my colleagues to support this important legislation.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE ARCTIC TUNDRA HABITAT CONSERVA- TION ACT

**HON. JIM SAXTON**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Arctic Tundra Habitat Emergency Conservation Act. This legislation will address the devastating impact that an exploding population of light geese is having on the fragile Canadian Arctic tundra.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been monitoring light geese populations for over 50 years. During that time, the population that migrates in the Mid-Continent region has increased from 800,000 birds in 1969 to more than 5 million geese today. This population is projected to increase more than five percent each year and, in the absence of new wildlife management actions, there will be more than 6.8 million breeding light geese in three years.

While these geese are fully protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, this unprecedented population explosion is creating serious problems. The geese's appetite for Arctic coastal tundra has created a strip of desert stretching 2,000 miles in Canada. These birds are world-class foragers, and their favorite foods are found in the 135,000 acres that comprise the Hudson Bay Lowland Salt Marsh ecosystem. In fact, they like this vegetation so much they are eating it much faster than its ability to regrow. These geese are literally eating themselves out of house and home and, in the process, destroying thousands of acres of essential, irreplaceable nesting habitat. These wetlands are critical to the survival of not only light geese but hundreds of other migratory species including brants, black ducks, mallards, and dozens of songbirds.

According to various scientists, one-third of the lowlands habitat has been destroyed, one-third is on the brink of devastation, and the remaining one-third is overgrazed.

In response to this growing crisis, representatives from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Canadian Wildlife Service, various State fish and game agencies, and nongovernmental organizations including Ducks Unlimited and the National Audubon Society formed the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group. This ad hoc group met over a period of many months, and the results of their deliberations were incorporated within a report entitled "Arctic Ecosystem in Peril". While this report issued in

1997 contained a number of recommendations, its clear conclusion was that the population of light geese must be immediately reduced by at least 5 to 15 percent each year. This report stated: "This habitat damage is increasing in extent and will not be corrected or reversed by any known natural phenomenon. We cannot forecast how long it will be before most of the finite supply of habitat that is available for nesting by tundra and coastal-breeding birds will be permanently degraded or destroyed."

On November 9, 1998, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service issued two proposed rules to reduce the ever-expanding population of light geese. These rules did not embrace all of the recommendations of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group. In fact, they were a modest effort to increase the harvest of light geese by authorizing the use of electronic goose calls, unplugged shotguns, and allowing certain States to authorize hunting outside of the traditional hunting season which normally runs from September 1st to March 10th. At the time, the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service stated "Too many light geese are descending each year on nesting areas that simply cannot support them all. If we do not take steps now, these fragile ecosystems will continue to deteriorate to the point that they can no longer support light geese or the many other species of wildlife that share this Arctic habitat. The steps proposed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are strongly supported by the Canadian Wildlife Service."

After issuing these proposed regulations, the Service received over 1,100 comments from diverse interests representing State wildlife agencies, Flyway Councils, private and native organizations, and private citizens. A majority of the comments strongly supported the proposed actions by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which has conducted a thorough environmental assessment of the various regulatory options to reduce the population.

On April 15, 1999, the Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans, which I chair, conducted its second oversight hearing on Mid-Continent light geese. At that hearing, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service testified that "virtually every credible wildlife biologist in both countries, believes that the Mid-Continent light geese populations has exceeded the carrying capacity of its breeding habitat and that the population must be reduced to avoid long-term damage to an ecosystem important to many other wildlife species in addition to snow geese."

In addition, a representative of the National Audubon Society testified that "these burgeoning numbers of Mid-Continent lesser snow geese have caused widespread and potentially irreversible devastation to two-thirds of the habitat that otherwise would be mostly pristine tundra west of Hudson Bay in Canada. If we do not act, nature will not 'take its course' in the short time needed to halt devastation of the tundra."

Finally, the Chairman of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group, who is also the Chief Biologist of Ducks Unlimited, stated that "the finite amount of suitable goose breeding habitat is rapidly being consumed and eventually will be lost. Every technical, administrative, legal and political delay just adds to the problem. There is real urgency here as we may not be far from the point where the only choice is to record the aftermath of the crash

of goose numbers with the related ecosystem destruction with all the other species that live there with the geese."

At the same hearing, the Humane Society of the United States argued that a "do nothing" approach to the management of light geese was the preferred option. While the easy answer might be to let nature run its course, after all some have argued this is a Canadian problem, to sit idly by and allow this environmental catastrophe to continue to occur is simply irresponsible. Furthermore, man created this problem by providing these geese with an almost endless supply of food. In Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas alone, there are more than 2.25 million acres of rice farms that have become a buffet bar for these birds. As a nation, we have also created dozens of National Wildlife Refuges that have become sanctuaries for these birds. As a result, these geese are living longer, are healthier, and are reproducing at an alarming rate. We have already altered the course of nature and that is why the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Canadian Wildlife Service, the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, the Flyway Councils, and almost every well-known wildlife biologist has flatly rejected to "do nothing" approach. It is wrong and it will cause irreparable harm to the Arctic tundra habitat.

I want to personally commend the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Ms. Jamie Clark, for her tireless leadership and courage on this difficult issue. The Service went to extraordinary lengths to carefully evaluate each of the various management options, obtain the views of each of the affected stakeholders, and to do what was best for the species and its habitat. The regulations it issued were a responsible step in the right direction and they were fully consistent with the recommendation of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group.

Sadly, in response to a legal challenge filed in U.S. District Court by the Humane Society of the United States, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service withdrew these two regulations on June 17th. While the judge did not rule on the merits of the regulations, the Service was instructed to complete an environmental impact statement. This process will take between 12 and 18 months to complete and during that time, the tundra will continue to be systematically destroyed an acre at a time. This is an unacceptable situation.

Since I refuse to simply do nothing, I am today introducing the Arctic Tundra Habitat Emergency Conservation Act. This is a simple bill. It will legislatively enact the two regulations, already carefully evaluated and approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. What this means is that States would have the flexibility to allow the use of normally prohibited electronic goose calls and unplugged shotguns during the regular hunting season provided that other waterfowl and crane seasons have been closed. In addition, the 24 affected States are given the authority to implement conservation orders under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act that would allow hunters to take Mid-Continent light geese outside of the traditional hunting framework. Both of these rules will give States a better opportunity to increase their light goose harvest.

My bill legislatively enacts these regulations in their identical form. In addition, the bill sunsets when the Service has completed both its environmental impact statement and a new

regulatory rule on Mid-Continent light geese. This rule could be the same of different from those originally proposed in November of last year. My bill is an interim solution to a very serious and growing environmental problem.

As Director Clark so eloquently state, "For years, the United States has inadvertently contributed to the growth of this problem through changes in agricultural and wetland management. Now we can begin to say we are part of the solution. If we do not take action, we risk not only the health of the Arctic breeding grounds but also the future of many of America's migratory bird populations."

I wholeheartedly agree with that statement and urge my colleagues to join with me in trying to stop this environmental catastrophe by supporting the Arctic Tundra Habitat Emergency Conservation Act.

I am pleased that a number of our distinguished colleagues, including DON YOUNG, JOHN DINGELL, SAXBY CHAMBLISS, COLLIN PETERSON, CHIP PICKERING, DUNCAN HUNTER, DUKE CUNNINGHAM, and JOHN TANNER have agreed to join with me in this effort.

VA/DOD LEGISLATION INTRODUCED: USING ACCURACY TO ADJUST THE GEOGRAPHIC INEQUITY IN THE AAPCC

**HON. JIM McDERMOTT**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to use accuracy as one way to address the geographic inequity of Medicare's adjusted average per capita cost (AAPCC) rate by ensuring that Medicare-eligible veterans are calculated in AAPCC updates.

Until BBA 97, AAPCC rates were determined based on five year's worth of historical per-capita Medicare fee-for-service spending. Medicare AAPCC rates also included provisions for medical education payments and Medicare disproportionate share payments.

BBA 97 de-linked AAPCC updates from local FFS spending and set a minimum 1998 AAPCC "floor" rate of \$367. It also made a number of changes to guarantee minimum annual rate increases of 2%. BAA 97 also carved out the medical education component from the AAPCC over 5 years. Unfortunately, these changes do not address the fundamental inequity in the AAPCC calculations that Washington faces.

The trouble with the AAPCC methodology is that it punishes cost-efficient communities with low AAPCC increases while higher-priced inefficient markets receive increases well above average. In 1997, WA state health plans had an average payment rate increase of 3.8% while the national per capita cost rate increase was 5.9% Counties in other state across the nation had increases as high as 8.9%.

Currently every Washington State County AAPCC is below the national average.

USE ACCURACY AS A PARTIAL FIX

A simplified explanation of the new AAPCC calculation is that all fee-for-service costs in a given county are divided by all Medicare beneficiaries in that county to derive the payment rate.

Medicare beneficiaries who are eligible for both Medicare and military Medicare coverage

sometimes receive care at military (VA & DoD) facilities. With the creation Medicare Subvention Demonstration sights, this will occur more often.

The computation of the AAPCC includes all Medicare beneficiaries in the denominator. However, since the facilities providing care to military eligible beneficiaries do not report Medicare costs to HCFA, the numerator of the AAPCC excludes any costs Medicare beneficiaries received in these facilities. This results in an understatement of the AAPCC wherever there are military health care facilities. States or counties with a significant military medical presence receive disproportionately low rates due to this methodology lapse.

While the national average military AAPCC understatement is 3%, in King County it is 4.3% and Pierce County it's 22.6%.

My legislation will revise the methodology to include both the Medicare beneficiaries and the costs for all their Medicare services—including those received in fee-for-service and at military facilities—in the AAPCC calculations.

Using accuracy as a means to boost AAPCC rates is both a policy-justified and a politically defensible way to begin addressing the geographic inequity in the Medicare system.

#### TRIBUTE TO LINDA MITCHELL

#### HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a heartfelt tribute to Linda Mitchell, a dear friend and tireless fighter for justice and equality. Linda died Tuesday, June 22, 1999 at her home in Pasadena, California. She was 52.

Linda Mitchell was born and raised in the State of Ohio. The third of five children, she received her Bachelor of Science Degree in Home Economics from Ohio State University. After completing her education, she moved to California, first living in San Diego and then in Los Angeles.

Linda was an individual with deep compassion and conviction. She used every bit of her energy and time to fight for the rights of all people, regardless of race, creed, or economic circumstances. She was respected and admired for her work on behalf of those less fortunate, in particular immigrants to the United States of America.

She always employed her expertise in public relations and communications to champion the causes of others. Linda chose her avenues of involvement carefully, working for many of the nation's most worthy organizations, including the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, United Way of Greater Los Angeles, Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles, Dolores Mission Women's Cooperative, and the International Institute. In her quest for justice, she served as a Board Member for the American Civil Liberties Union. Understanding the importance of the press in this country, she was a member of Fairness and Accuracy in Reporting.

Though small in size, Linda Mitchell was big of heart. When she walked into a room, you might not see her right away, but you could

feel her presence because she exuded warmth and love for her fellow human being. She helped set up parenting classes for refugees from the former Soviet Union and a support center for Alzheimer's disease victims and their families.

With health a constant challenge, Linda never let physical limitations prevent her from doing anything. She traveled beyond her hemisphere to Europe and to China. She wanted to learn as much as possible about the world so she could change it.

I have never met a person more grounded on the value of human dignity nor more dedicated to promoting its survival. Linda always had a way of extracting that extra effort from me to maximize my service to the public. She has been a partner in work, a counsel in policy and a model in ethics.

Linda is remembered by friends and colleagues for her selflessness, generosity, and integrity—a woman who was dedicated to the pursuit of justice and equality. She is also remembered for her love of children, her wonderful cats, and her scrumptious desserts.

A Memorial Service will be held on Thursday, July 1, 1999 at 3:00 p.m. at the Throop Unitarian Universalist Church in Pasadena, California. There will also be a Memorial Service in Marion, Ohio where Linda will be buried on July 10, 1999.

Linda is survived by her father and mother, Ted and Elaine Mitchell; two sisters Judy LaMusga and Karen Mitchell; one brother Alan Mitchell; two nieces Cindy and Katie Mitchell; and two nephews Rob and Michael Mitchell. Her brother Bob Mitchell is deceased.

Mr. Speaker, Linda Mitchell left us too soon, with so much to do and so much to teach. She epitomized all that is good about America. I feel deeply privileged to have known her. I will forever remember her fondly. It is with great pride, yet profound sorrow, that I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting this exceptional human being.

#### INTEREST ALLOCATION REFORM ACT

#### HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, on June 17, 1999, joined by Mr. MATSUI of California, I introduced H.R. 2270, a bill to correct a fundamental distortion in the U.S. tax law that results in double taxation of U.S. taxpayers that have operations abroad.

The United States taxes U.S. persons on their worldwide income, but allows a foreign tax credit against the U.S. tax on foreign-source income. The foreign tax credit limitation applies so that foreign tax credits may be used to offset only the U.S. tax on foreign-source income and not the U.S. tax on U.S.-source income. In order to compute the foreign tax credit limitation, the taxpayer must determine its taxable income from foreign sources. This determination requires the allocation of deductions between U.S.-source gross income and foreign-source gross income.

Special rules enacted as part of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 apply for purposes of the allocation of interest expense. These rules gen-

erally require that interest expense incurred by the U.S. members of an affiliated group of corporations must be allocated based on the aggregate of all the U.S. and foreign assets of the U.S. members of the group.

The interest allocation rules purport to reflect a principle of fungibility of money, with interest expense treated as attributable to all the activities and property of the U.S. members of a group regardless of the specific purpose for which the debt is incurred. However, the present-law rules enacted with the 1986 Act do not accurately reflect the fungibility principle because they apply fungibility only in one direction. Accordingly, the interest expense incurred by the U.S. members of an affiliated group is treated as funding all the activities and assets of such group, including the activities and assets of the foreign members of the group. However, in this calculation, the interest expense actually incurred by the foreign members of the group is ignored and thus is not recognized as funding either their own activities and assets or any of the activities and assets of other group members. This "one-way-street" approach to fungibility is a gross economic distortion.

By disregarding the interest expense of the foreign members of a group, the approach reflected in the present-law interest allocation rules causes a disproportionate amount of U.S. interest expense to be allocated to the foreign assets of the group. This over-allocation of U.S. interest expense to foreign assets has the effect of reducing the amount of the group's income that is treated as foreign-source income for U.S. tax purposes, which in turn reduces the group's foreign tax credit limitation. The present-law interest allocation rules thus prevent the group from fully utilizing its available foreign tax credits, and lead to double taxation of the foreign income earned by the U.S. multinational group.

This double taxation of the income that U.S. multinational corporations earn abroad is contrary to fundamental principles of international taxation and imposes on U.S. multinational corporations a significant cost that is not borne by their foreign competitors. The present-law interest allocation rules thus impose a burden on U.S.-based multinationals that hinders their ability to compete against their foreign counterparts. Indeed, the distortions caused by the interest allocation rules impose a substantial cost that affects the ability of U.S.-based multinationals to compete against their foreign counterparts both with respect to foreign operations and with respect to their operations in the United States.

H.R. 2270 will reform the interest allocation rules to eliminate the distortions caused by the present-law approach. The elimination of these distortions will reflect the fundamental tax policy goal of avoiding double taxation and will eliminate the competitive disadvantage at which the present-law interest allocation rules place U.S.-based multinationals. A detailed technical explanation of the provisions of H.R. 2270 follows.

#### TECHNICAL EXPLANATION OF H.R. 2270

##### IN GENERAL

The bill would modify the present-law interest allocation rules of section 864(c) that were enacted by the Tax Reform Act of 1986. The bill embodies the provisions that were passed by the Senate in connection with the 1986 Act. Under the bill's modifications, interest expense generally would be allocated



by applying the principle of fungibility to the taxpayer's worldwide affiliated group (rather than to just the U.S. affiliated group). In addition, under special rules, interest expense incurred by a lower-tier U.S. member of an affiliated group could be allocated by applying the principle of fungibility to the subgroup consisting of the borrower and its direct and indirect subsidiaries. The bill also allows members engaged in the active conduct of a financial services business to be treated as a separate group; this provision reflects an expansion of the present-law bank group rule to other financial services firms which is similar to the expansion that was proposed in the Foreign Income Tax Rationalization and Simplification bill introduced in 1992 by Representatives Rostenkowski and Gradison. Finally, the bill would provide specific regulatory authority for the direct allocation of interest expense in other circumstances where such tracing is appropriate.

Under the bill, a taxpayer would be able to make a one-time election to apply either the interest allocation rules currently contained in section 864(e) or the modified rules reflected in the bill. Such election would be required to be made for the taxpayer's first taxable year to which the bill is applicable and for which it is a member of an affiliated group, and could be revoked only with IRS consent. Such election, if made, would apply to all the members of the affiliated group.

The bill generally is not intended to modify the interpretive guidance contained in the regulations under the present-law interest allocation rules that is relevant to the rules reflected in the bill, and such guidance is intended to continue to be applicable.

#### WORLDWIDE FUNGIBILITY

Under the bill, the taxable income of an affiliated group from sources outside the United States generally would be determined by allocating and apportioning all interest expense of the worldwide affiliated group on a group-wide basis. For this purpose, the worldwide affiliated group would include not only the U.S. members of the affiliated group, but also the foreign corporations that would be eligible to be included in a consolidated return if they were not foreign. Both the interest expense and the assets of all members of the worldwide affiliated group would be taken into account for purposes of the allocation and apportionment of interest expense. Accordingly, interest expense incurred by a foreign subsidiary would be taken into account in determining the initial allocation and apportionment of interest expense to foreign-source income. The interest expense incurred by the foreign subsidiaries would not be deductible on the U.S. consolidated return. Accordingly, the amount of interest expense allocated to foreign-source income on the U.S. consolidated return would then be reduced (but not below zero) by the amount of interest expense incurred by the foreign members of the worldwide group, to the extent that such interest would be allocated to foreign sources if these rules were applied separately to a group consisting of just the foreign members of the worldwide affiliated group. As under the present-law rules for affiliated groups, debt between members of the worldwide affiliated group, and stockholdings in group members, would be eliminated for purposes of determining total interest expense of the worldwide affiliated group, computing asset ratios, and computing the reduction in the allocation to foreign-source income for interest expense incurred by a foreign member.

As under the present-law rules, taxpayers would be required to allocate and apportion interest expense on the basis of assets (rather than gross income). Because foreign mem-

bers would be included in the worldwide affiliated group, the computation would take into account the assets of such foreign members (rather than the stock in such foreign members). For purposes of applying this asset method, as under the present-law rules, if members of the worldwide affiliated group hold at least 10 percent (by vote) of the stock of a corporation (U.S. or foreign) that is not a member of such group, the adjusted basis in such stock would be increased by the earnings and profits that are attributable to such stock and that are accumulated during the period that the members hold such stock. Similarly, the adjusted basis in such stock would be reduced by any deficit in earnings and profits that is attributable to such stock and that arose during such period. However, unlike under the present-law rules, these basis adjustment rules would not be applicable to the stock of the foreign members of the expanded affiliated group (because such members would be included in the group for interest allocation purposes).

Under the bill, interest expense would be allocated and apportioned based on the assets of the expanded affiliated group. For interest allocation purposes, the affiliated group would be determined under section 1504 but would include life insurance companies without regard to whether such companies are covered by an election under section 1504(c)(2) to include them in the affiliated group under section 1504. This definition of affiliated group would be the starting point for the expanded affiliated group. In addition, the expanded affiliated group would include section 936 companies (which are included in the group for interest allocation purposes under present law). The expanded affiliated group also would include foreign corporations that would be included in the affiliated group under section 1504 if they were domestic corporations; consistent with the present-law exclusion of DISCs from the affiliated groups, FSCs would not be included in the expanded affiliated group.

#### SUBGROUP ELECTION

The bill also provides a special method for the allocation and apportionment of interest expense with respect to certain debt incurred by members of an affiliated group below the top tier. Under this method, interest expense attributable to qualified debt incurred by a U.S. member of an affiliated group could be allocated and apportioned by looking just to the subgroup consisting of the borrower and its direct and indirect subsidiaries (including foreign subsidiaries). Debt would qualify for this purpose if it is a borrowing from an unrelated person that is not guaranteed or otherwise directly supported by any other corporation within the worldwide affiliated group (other than another member of such subgroup). Debt that does not qualify because of such a guarantee (or other direct supply) would be treated as debt of the guarantor (or, if the guarantor is not in the same chain of corporations as the borrower, as debt of the common parent of the guarantor and the borrower). If this subgroup method is elected by any member of an affiliated group, it would be required to be applied to the interest expense attributable to all qualified debt of all U.S. members of the group.

When this subgroup method is used, certain transfers from one U.S. member of the affiliated group to another would be treated as reducing the amount of qualified debt. If a U.S. member with qualified debt makes dividend or other distributions in a taxable year to another member of the affiliated group that exceed the greater of its average annual dividend (as a percentage of current earnings and profits) during the five preceding years or 25 percent of its average an-

nual earnings and profits for such period, an amount of its qualified debt equal to such excess would be recharacterized as non-qualified. A similar rule would apply to the extent that a U.S. member with qualified debt deals with a related party on a basis that is not arm's length. Interest attributable to any debt that is recharacterized as non-qualified would be allocated and apportioned by looking to the entire worldwide affiliated group (rather than to the subgroup).

If this subgroup method is used, an equalization rule would apply to the allocation and apportionment of interest expense of members of the affiliated group that is attributable to non-qualified debt. Such interest expense would be allocated and apportioned first to foreign sources to the extent necessary to achieve (to the extent possible) the allocation and apportionment that would have resulted had the subgroup method not been applied.

#### FINANCIAL SERVICES GROUP ELECTION

Under the bill, a modified and expanded version of the special bank group rule of present law would apply. Under this election, the allocation and apportionment of interest expense could be determined separately for the subgroup of the expanded affiliated group that consists solely of members that are predominantly engaged in the active conduct of a banking, insurance, financing or similar business. For this purpose, the determination of whether a member is predominantly so engaged would be made under rules similar to the rules of section 904(d)(2)(C) and the regulations thereunder (relating to the determination of income in the financial services basket for foreign tax credit purposes). Accordingly, a member would be considered to be predominantly engaged in the active conduct of a banking, insurance, financing, or similar business if at least 80 percent of its gross income is active financing income as described in Treas. Reg. sec. 1.904-4(e)(2). As under the subgroup rule, certain transfers of funds from a U.S. member of the financial services group to another member of the affiliated group that is not a member of the financial services group would reduce the interest expense that is allocated and apportioned based on the financial services group. Also as under the subgroup rule, if elected, this rule would apply to all members that are considered to be predominantly engaged in the active conduct of a banking, insurance, financing, or similar business.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE

The bill would be effective for taxable years ending after December 31, 1999.

IN MEMORY OF BETTY SUR GUERRERO

**HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, the island of Guam bids farewell to an esteemed resident. Betty Sur Guerrero, a colleague in the field of education and public administration, was called to her eternal rest last Monday, June 28, 1999.

The daughter of Chai Kuen and Bok Soo Sur, Betty was born in Honolulu, Hawaii, on June 25, 1926. Having graduated from St. Francis Convent High School in Hawaii, she went on to attend Graceland Junior College in Lamoni, Iowa—earning an A.A. Degree in 1946. Later, in 1948, the Iowa Teachers College in Cedar Falls, Iowa, awarded her a B.S.

Degree in Social Sciences. In 1949, she was conferred an M.A. Degree in Social Sciences from the Colorado State College in Greeley, Colorado.

Betty went on to become active in Guam's political, civic, and community affairs. Having married an island-resident, Joe Castro Guerrero, Betty moved to Guam in the 1950's. From 1951 to 1960, she worked as a teacher in the Guam public school system. Between 1954 and 1957, she also worked as a part-time instructor at the University of Guam. In 1960, prior to being hired as a budget and management analyst for the Government of Guam's Bureau of Budget and Management, she made a move from teaching to school administration. In 1968, she was named director of the Head Start program for the University of Guam and, in 1969, she became the assistant to the President of the University.

From 1969 to 1976, Betty administered the Comprehensive Health Planning Program while, at the same time, serving as Executive Director to the Territorial Planning Council. She worked as a consultant for the Guam Legislature's Committee on Territorial-Federal Affairs from 1977 until 1979, when she was named Director of the Bureau of Planning. She served under this capacity until 1983. In 1984, she resumed work with the Department of Education as an opportunity room teacher. She worked for this program designed to help troubled students until 1987.

Although she might have taken it slow after her Department of Education job, Betty never really retired. She kept herself occupied with a wide range of activities. She was always willing to impart and share her expertise, enthusiasm, and energies to deserving activities and projects. We have been blessed to have her choose to be part of our community. The legacy she leaves behind includes almost five decades of government and community service. She will be greatly missed by all of us on Guam.

On behalf of the people of Guam, I join her children, Leonard, Clarice, and Stephen, who, together with her grandchildren, Nicole, Ashley, Kathleen, Mason, and Stephen II, in celebrating her life and mourning the loss of a mother, a grandmother, and fellow educator. Adios, Betty.

# CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING CONGRESS TO PROHIBIT THE PHYSICAL DESECRATION OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 24, 1999*

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.J. Res. 33, the proposed constitutional amendment to prohibit the physical desecration of our flag. And, in this respect, I take no pleasure in doing so: Like the vast majority of Americans, I too condemn those malcontents who would desecrate our flag—a universal symbol for democracy, freedom and liberty—to grab attention for themselves and inflame the passions of patriotic Americans.

Further, I fully appreciate and respect the motivations of those who offer and support

this amendment, particularly the patriotic men and women who so faithfully served this Nation in our armed services and in other capacities. Their strong feelings on this issue should neither be questioned nor underestimated. They deserve our respect.

However, I respectfully disagree with them and will oppose this amendment for the reasons so eloquently articulated by Senator Mitch McConnell of Kentucky. In opposing a similar amendment a few years ago, Senator McConnell stated that it "rips the fabric of our Constitution at its very center: the First Amendment." He added, "Our respect and reverence for the flag should not provoke us to damage our Constitution, even in the name of patriotism."

Those of us who oppose this amendment do so not to countenance the actions of a few misfits, but because we believe the question before us today is how we—the United States of America—are to deal with individuals who dishonor our Nation in this manner.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that a constitutional amendment is neither the appropriate nor best method for dealing with these malcontents. As the late Justice Brennan wrote for the Supreme Court in *Texas v. Johnson*: "The way to preserve the flag's special role is not to punish those who feel differently about these matters. It is to persuade them that they are wrong. . . . We can imagine no more appropriate response to burning a flag than waving one's own."

Furthermore, it troubles me that this amendment, if approved, would ensconce the vile actions of a few provocateurs into the very document that guarantees freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, and freedom to petition the government. That document, of course, is our Constitution.

In more than 200 years, our Constitution has been amended only 27 times, and nearly all of those amendments guarantee or expand rights, liberties and freedoms. Only one amendment—prohibition—constricted freedoms and soon was repealed.

I simply do not believe that our traditions, our values, our democratic principles—all embodied in our Constitution and the Bill of Rights—should be overridden to prohibit this particular manner of speech, even though I completely disagree with it.

Free speech is often a double-edged sword. However, if we value the freedoms that define us as Americans, we should refrain from amending the Constitution to limit those same freedoms to avoid being offended.

Finally, while even one act of flag burning is one too many, I do not believe that flag desecration is rampant in our Nation or so harms the Republic that nothing short of a constitutional amendment is needed.

I remind my colleagues that if we approve this amendment, we put our great Nation in the company of the oppressive regimes in China, Iran, and Cuba—all of whom have similar laws protecting their flags. Needless to say, when it comes to free speech, the United States of America is the world's leader. It does not follow China, Iran or Cuba.

Our flag is far more than a piece of cloth, a few stripes, 50 stars. Our flag is a universal symbol for freedom, liberty, human rights and decency that is recognized throughout the world. The inflammatory actions of a few misfits cannot extinguish those ideals. We can

only do that ourselves. And I submit that a constitutional amendment to restrict speech—even speech such as this—is the surest way to stoke the embers of those who will push for even more restrictions.

## HONORING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VILLAGE OF CASEYVILLE

**HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 150th Anniversary of the Village of Caseyville.

The Village of Caseyville first began to be settled in the 1840's. While today the area is well known for its small town charm, it was recognized in the 19th century as a coal-mining community.

Coal was not only a source of fuel and economic prosperity, but it influenced the further development of the community as well as regional transportation. Indeed, one of the first railroads in St. Clair County began in Caseyville, sponsored by the Illinois Coal Company.

Caseyville has also long been recognized as a quiet force in Illinois politics. The namesake of the town, Zadok Casey, served in the Illinois State Assembly as both a State Representative, State Senator, and Lieutenant Governor. He eventually served in the U.S. Congress before returning to the Illinois Assembly to serve in the State House and State Senate again.

Today, I am proud to represent Caseyville, a close community of churches, civic groups, and businesses. This weekend as the Nation celebrates the anniversary of our country's independence, Caseyville residents will also proudly remember their own place in American History.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Village of Caseyville in commemoration of its 150th Anniversary.

## THE GENETIC NONDISCRIMINATION IN HEALTH INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT ACT

**HON. LOUISE MCINTOSH SLAUGHTER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to announce the introduction of the Genetic Nondiscrimination in Health Insurance Employment Act, a bill that will protect all Americans against the misuse of their genetic information.

Genetic information is among the most powerful, personal, and private information we can have about ourselves. Increasingly, genetics can give us insights into the fundamental characteristics that make us individuals—into what makes our eyes blue, our skin freckled, our bones more prone to breaking, our family members unusually long-lived. Yet while genetic information can offer insights, it rarely extends guarantees. Few genes carry an absolute assurance of developing a given condition or disease. Rather, the vast majority of

genes increase or decrease our health risks, interacting with a complex web of environmental and other factors to produce an actual health outcome.

Our understanding of genetics and the interplay between genes and outside influences is still in its infancy, but it is growing every day. The Human Genome Project, coordinated by the National Human Genome Research Institute, now predicts that we will have a "working draft" of the entire human genome by early in the year 2000. A complete, highly accurate transcript will be completed only perhaps two to three years later. In the meantime, science will continue racing ahead to identify genes associated with specific traits and diseases. Before long, new gene-based therapies will likely be available to treat genetic diseases, ushering in a new era in human medicine.

The promise of genetic research and technology seems almost limitless. Unfortunately, the potential for abuse of genetic information is also considerable. Many health insurers and employers have already expressed a keen interest in the potential to use genetic information. In some cases, this genetic information would not be used to pursue the best interests of the individuals involved. Health insurers may wish to use genetic data to determine which consumers are likely to be the most or least healthy, setting insurance premiums accordingly or denying coverage altogether. Employers could use genetic information in hiring or promotion decisions, or as a tool to keep their company's insurance premiums low. In either situation, such actions would effectively punish individuals for being born with certain genes.

Americans are deeply concerned about the possibility of genetic discrimination. In a recent poll of Better Homes & Gardens readers, fully 90 percent of respondents said they were extremely, very, or somewhat concerned when asked, "How concerned are you that [genetic] tests will be used to deny health insurance or even jobs?" Even more worrisome, evidence is emerging that many people are deciding not to participate in clinical trials or genetic research because they fear their genetic information might not remain private. Clearly, we must protect the privacy of genetic information and prevent abuse of this data if we are to avoid damaging the prospects of genetic research for curing human ills.

The Genetic Nondiscrimination in Health Insurance and Employment Act would provide all Americans with the necessary guarantees that their genetic information will not be used against them. This bill would prevent insurers from raising insurance premiums or denying coverage based on predictive genetic information. It would also prohibit insurance companies from requiring disclosure of this sensitive information or revealing it to third parties without consent. These provisions are backed up with meaningful penalties and remedies.

In addition, this bill contains crucial provisions banning genetic discrimination in employment. Under this legislation, employers would be barred from failing to hire, firing, or discriminating against workers with respect to the compensation, terms or privileges of employment based on genetic information. Employers would be prohibited from collecting genetic information except in connection with a program to monitor biological effects of toxic substances in the workplace. Finally, the privacy of genetic information would be protected

by preventing employers from disclosing this information to outside parties.

I am pleased to note that companion legislation is being introduced today by Senators TOM DASCHLE, EDWARD KENNEDY, TOM HARKIN, and CHRISTOPHER DODD. Our bill is supported by a broad range of organizations active on health care issues. I look forward to building a bipartisan coalition in support of this bill, which responds effectively to the concerns of the American people with regard to genetics.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the House leadership to schedule hearings immediately on the Genetic Nondiscrimination in Health Insurance and Employment Act. With completion of the human genome mapping imminent, we cannot afford to waste any more time in addressing these critical issues. Congress must act quickly to protect all Americans against genetic discrimination and secure the future of genetic research.

### HEALTH OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SPEECH OF

### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 1999*

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, people from my district in San Francisco come to visit my office wanting to talk about their personal battle against disease. They include parents of children with juvenile diabetes, women fighting a breast cancer diagnosis, families of people with Parkinson's, and people struggling with HIV disease and AIDS.

They come to talk about different problems, but speak with one resounding voice about how they want Congress to respond. Their message to me, and to all of us, is that funding for the National Institutes of Health must be doubled over five years.

My colleagues, we must heed their message and continue to increase NIH funding to achieve this goal. As a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor-HHS-Education, I strongly supported last year's \$2 billion, or 15%, increase in the research budget at the NIH, bringing total funding to \$15.6 billion. And this year, I am an original cosponsor of H. Res. 89, legislation that expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that NIH funding should be increased by another \$2 billion in fiscal year 2000.

I support these increases because I believe we are on the verge of making great leaps ahead in our ability to treat and prevent a wide range of diseases. Dr. Harold Varmus, Director of NIH, has testified before the Labor-HHS-Education Subcommittee that, "discoveries are occurring at an unprecedented pace in biology and medicine, presaging revolutionary changes in medical practice during the next decade." We have a responsibility to take advantage of this enormous opportunity to advance science, fight disease, and save and prolong life.

There are many success stories to point to at NIH and many challenges that lie ahead, including eliminating health disparities, reinvigorating clinical research, finding cures and vaccines for hundreds of diseases including malaria, cancer and HIV, and mapping the

human genome and making it accessible to scientists across the world.

As Dr. Varmus testified this year, "Throughout the world, the NIH is considered the leading force in mankind's continuing war against disease." Our wise investment in NIH is paying off. We must enter the new millennium investing in science that can unlock secrets of human disease and human health, and change our world for the better. I urge my colleagues to support a doubling in NIH funding over five years.

### INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 2413, THE COMPUTER SECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1999

### HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce, H.R. 2413, the Computer Security Enhancement Act of 1999, a bipartisan bill to address our government's computer security needs. Joining me as cosponsors of this important legislation is Mr. Bart Gordon of Tennessee and Mrs. Connie Morella of Maryland, the Chairwoman of the Science Committee's Technology Subcommittee.

The bill amends and updates the Computer Security Act of 1987 which gave the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) the lead responsibility for developing security standards and technical guidelines for civilian government agencies' computer security. Specifically, the bill:

1. Reduces the cost and improves the availability of computer security technologies for Federal agencies by requiring NIST to promote the Federal use of off-the-shelf products for meeting civilian agency computer security needs.

2. Enhances the role of the independent Computer System Security and Privacy Advisory Board in NIST's decision-making process. The board, which is made up of representatives from industry, federal agencies and other outside experts, should assist NIST in its development of standards and guidelines for Federal systems.

3. Requires NIST to develop standardized tests and procedures to evaluate the strength of foreign encryption products. Through such tests and procedures, NIST, with assistance from the private sector, will be able to judge the relative strength of foreign encryption, thereby defusing some of the concerns associated with the export of domestic encryption products.

4. Clarifies that NIST standards and guidelines are to be used for the acquisition of security technologies for the Federal Government and are not intended as restrictions on the production or use of encryption by the private sector.

5. Addresses the shortage of university students studying computer security. Of the 5,500 PhDs in Computer science awarded over the last five years in Canada and the U.S., only 16 were in fields related to computer security. To help address such shortfalls, the bill establishes a new computer science fellowship program for graduate and undergraduate students studying computer security; and

6. Requires the National Research Council to conduct a study to assess the desirability of creating public key infrastructures. The study will also address advances in technology required for public key in technology required for public key infrastructure.

7. Establishes a national panel for the purpose of exploring all relevant factors associated with the development of a national digital signature infrastructure based on uniform standards and of developing model practices and standards associated with certification authorities.

All these measures are intended to accomplish two goals. First, assist NIST in meeting the ever-increasing computer security needs of Federal civilian agencies. Second, to allow the Federal Government, through NIST, to harness the ingenuity of the private sector to help address its computer security needs.

Since the passage of the Computer Security Act, the networking revolution has improved the ability of Federal agencies to process and transfer data. It has also made that same data more vulnerable to corruption and theft.

The General Accounting Office (GAO) has highlighted computer security as a government-wide, high-risk issue. GAO specifically identified the lack of adequate security for Federal civilian computer systems as a significant problem. Since June of 1993, the General Accounting Office (GAO) has issued over 30 reports detailing serious information security weaknesses at 24 of our largest Federal agencies.

The Science Committee has held seven hearings on computer security since I became Chairman in 1997. During the hearings, Members of the Science Committee heard from some of the most respected experts in the field. They all agreed that the Federal Government must do more to secure the sensitive electronic data it possesses.

The Federal Government is not alone in its need to secure electronic information. The corruption of electronic data threatens every sector of our economy. The market for high-quality computer security products is enormous, and the U.S. software and hardware industries are responding. The passage of this legislation will enable the Federal Government, through NIST, to benefit from these technological advances.

I look forward to working with all interested parties to advance the Computer Security Enhancement Act of 1999. In my estimation, it is a good bill, and I am hopeful we can move it through the legislative process in short order.

#### THE COMPUTER SECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1999

**HON. BART GORDON**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to join Chairman SENSENBRENNER in introducing the Computer Security Enhancement Act of 1999. I was an original co-sponsor of similar legislation in the 105th Congress. The measure follows a stream of attacks just this past week on government Web sites including the Senate, White House, the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration's severe weather warning site, the Defense Department

and the FBI's National Infrastructure Protection Center, whose very purpose is to protect federal sites from such attacks.

The Computer Security Enhancement Act of 1999 will encourage the use of computer security products, both by federal agencies and the private sector, which in turn will support the new electronic economy. I am convinced that we must have trustworthy and secure electronic network systems to foster the growth of electronic commerce. This legislation builds upon the successful track record of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in working with industry and other federal agencies to develop a consensus on the necessary standards and protocols required to support electronic commerce.

Chairman SENSENBRENNER has already outlined the provisions of this bill. However, I would like to take a few minutes to explain provisions I added to this legislation that are based on H.R. 1572, the Digital Signature Act of 1999, which I introduced with the support of Chairman SENSENBRENNER on 27 April 1999 to complement last year's Government Paperwork Elimination Act. When I introduced H.R. 1572, I stated that it was a work in progress. Section 13 of the Computer Security Enhancement Act, which we are introducing today, is the result of discussions I have had with industry and federal agencies.

As a result of these discussions, the general provisions in H.R. 1572 have been re-drafted to include all electronic authentication techniques. Section 13 requires NIST, working with industry, to develop minimum technical standards and guidelines for Federal agencies to follow when deploying any electronic authentication technologies. In addition, Section 13 authorizes the Undersecretary of Commerce for Technology to establish a National Policy Panel for Digital Signatures to explore the factors associated with the development of a National Digital Signature Infrastructure based on uniform model guidelines and standards to enable the widespread utilization of digital signatures in the private sector.

I want to highlight that these provisions are technology neutral. Rather they encourage federal agencies to use uniform guidelines and criteria in deploying electronic authentication technologies and to ensure that their systems are interoperable. The provisions also encourage agencies to use commercial off-the-shelf software (COTS) whenever possible to meet their needs. None of these provisions give the Federal government the authority to establish standards or procedures for the private sector.

The use of electronic authentication technologies are critical for the continued growth and security of electronic transactions on the Internet. With the rapid growth of the Internet we have lost the ability to actually "know" who we are communicating with is who they say they are. In order to exchange sensitive documents or to do business transactions with confidence it is important that electronic authentication systems are used that both uniquely identify both the sender and/or the recipient and verify that the information exchanged has not been altered in transit. Electronic authentication is as much of a computer security issue as having good firewalls, strong encryption, and virus scanners.

I want to stress the underlying principle of the Computer Security Enhancement Act of 1999 is that it recognizes that government and private sector computer security needs are

similar. Hopefully the result will be greater security and lower cost for everyone as we increasingly move towards an electronic economy.

The bill we are introducing today is the result of close bipartisan cooperation and it has been a pleasure working with Chairman SENSENBRENNER on this legislation.

I urge my colleagues to support the Computer Security Enhancement Act of 1999.

#### EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY UTILIZATION EXTENSION ASSISTANCE ACT

**HON. JAMES A. BARCIA**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce, along with my friend from Oregon, Mr. Wu, the Educational Technology Utilization Extension Assistance Act. This bill directs the National Science Foundation to work with the Department of Education and the National Institute of Standards and Technology to create educational technology extension centers based at undergraduate institutions. The focus of these centers is to advise and assist local K-12 schools to better utilize and integrate their existing ed-tech infrastructure into their curriculum and classroom.

During my tenure in Congress, much attention has been given to the subject of computers in the classroom and wiring schools for the Internet. These initiatives are often viewed as a panacea for improving test scores, and millions of dollars have been invested in these technologies. Missing from this strategy is any useful, long-term advice on how to best integrate ed-tech into the educational process. In fact, one of the last reports produced by the excellent staff of OTA highlighted the problem of teachers not being effectively trained on how to best use these technologies in the classroom. The same report pointed out that local school officials were often unaware of the substantial infrastructure and operational costs associated with deploying and maintaining these educational technologies.

These findings were echoed by a February 1999 Department of Education report, "Teacher Quality: A Report on the Preparation and Qualification of Public School Teachers." The Department of Education found that only 1 in 5 teachers felt well-prepared to work in a modern classroom. In addition, the most common form of professional development for K-12 teachers are 1-day workshops which have little relevance to classroom activities. Consequently, the full potential of ed-tech has never been fully realized.

The Educational Technology Utilization Assistance Act is an attempt to rectify this gap in the educational infrastructure. This bill does not create a new top-down Federal program, but rather it allows local extension centers to assist local primary schools to better integrate educational technologies into their curriculum. Of course this concept is not new. In fact, it is based on the highly successful Agricultural Extension Service and the Manufacturing Extension Partnership. Both of these programs are model public/private partnerships that use specific solutions to solve unique problems as they are found in the field and rejects the "one

size fits all" approach that is so often associated with federal government programs.

It is my hope that using the extension model, educational technology centers would represent a public-private partnership with the participation of universities, the private sector, state and local governments, and the federal agencies. In this spirit of partnership, the federal share of funding would be limited to 50 percent, thereby ensuring that all stakeholders would have a financial incentive to making the ETU Centers successful.

Once an ETU Center is established, it will be able to tailor its activities to local needs, and, more importantly, to share ETU Center expertise and experience with local schools. For example, activities may include teacher training for new technologies, or integrating the school's existing technology infrastructure into their curriculum; advising teachers, administrators and school boards on criteria for acquisition, utilization, and support of educational technologies; and advising K-12 schools on the skills required by local industry.

Given our rapidly changing economy, it is vital that both teachers and students not only be comfortable with the leading technologies of today, but also receive periodic training to ensure their ability to teach the next generation of technologies. I am confident this legislation will accomplish both of these important goals, as well as help students develop those skills in demand by industries increasingly reliant on technology.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

#### TRIBUTE TO POLICE CHIEF PETER W. STEPHAN

#### HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an honorable and noble public servant from Grayling, Mich., Police Chief Peter W. Stephan.

After 41 years of dedicated service, Chief Stephan is retiring. A Grayling native, he began his distinguished career in 1958 as a patrolman for the city. After 14 years, he was promoted to police chief in 1972, marking the beginning of his 27-year tenure.

During his remarkable career, Chief Stephan has held numerous positions of honor including: serving as a member and past president of the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police, serving as member and president of the Northern Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police, member of the Environmental Crimes Committee, and a member of the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police Legislative Committee.

Chief Stephan was also instrumental in creating the Crawford County Drug Lab and the Michigan State Police Crime Lab in Grayling.

The achievements and duration of Chief Stephan's career speak for themselves. He is a dedicated community leader, committed to serving and protecting the people of Grayling, ensuring that his city is not just safe, but serves as a model for other communities in Michigan.

Chief Stephan is a shining example of excellence of whom Grayling residents can be

proud. His career is a point of pride for the people of Grayling, who can look to him as an example of a public servant with dignity, pride and exemplary service.

Mr. Speaker, please join me, his family, friends and colleagues in congratulating him.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE WORKER PAYCHECK FAIRNESS ACT

#### HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Worker Paycheck Fairness Act. The bill provides a workable, reasonable mechanism for dealing with the issue of organized labor taking dues money from rank-and-file union members—from members who have to pay dues or they cannot keep their jobs. The legislation in no way changes the manner in which unions can spend money, it simply provides union workers the dignity of being able to give their up-front consent to their union before funds having nothing to do with collective bargaining are taken out of their paychecks.

In the six hearings my Committee held the past few Congresses on the issue of compulsory union dues, we heard from worker after worker telling us about the one thing they each want from their union: the basic respect of being asked for permission before the union spends their money for purposes unrelated to labor-management obligations. Most of these employees were upset over finding out their hard-earned dollars were being funneled into political causes or candidates they did not support. However, most of these workers supported their union and still overwhelmingly believe in the value of organized labor. A number of witnesses were stewards in their union. All they wanted was to be able to give their consent before their union spent their money for activities falling outside collective bargaining and which subvert their deeply held ideas and convictions.

The Worker Paycheck Fairness Act, similar to legislation reported to the House last Congress after passing my Committee on Education and the Workforce by voice vote, simply gives workers this right to give their permission and the right to know how their money is spent. This legislation creates a new, federal right implementing the spirit of the Supreme Court's 1988 Beck decision.

In Beck, the Court held that workers cannot be required to pay for activities beyond legitimate union functions. After hearing testimony from dozens of witnesses, including 14 rank-and-file workers, it is clear to the Committee that Beck rights have remained illusory. The witnesses described problems with lack of notice, the necessity under current law of resigning from the union, procedural hurdles, and notably, the incredible indignities they often endure, including harassment, stonewalling, coercion, and intimidation, when they attempt to exercise their rights granted under Beck.

This legislation applies only where unions require workers to pay dues as a condition of keeping their jobs. This mandate is called a "union security agreement," and such agreements are currently legal in 29 states. Simply put, a union security agreement forces a work-

er to pay an agency fee to the union, or the worker has no right to work. This bill is necessary, Mr. Speaker, because unions are taking money from the pockets of employees working under such security agreements and spending it on activities having nothing to do with a union's legitimate activities.

In addition to requiring consent, the Worker Paycheck Fairness Act requires employers whose employees are represented by a union to post a notice telling workers of their right under this legislation to give their consent. It also amends the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 to ensure that workers will know what their money is being spent on. Under this change, unions would have to report expenses by "functional classification" on the LM-forms they are currently required to file annually with the Department of Labor. This change was proposed by the Bush administration in 1992 but eliminated by the Clinton administration.

This legislation also puts real enforcement into place, as those whose rights are violated would be entitled to double damages and attorney's fees and costs—similar to relief available under the Family and Medical Leave Act. Finally, Mr. Speaker, the bill includes a common employment law provision making it illegal for a union to retaliate against or coerce anyone exercising his or her consent rights. This applies to all employees—union members and non-members alike—and under the provision, a union may not discriminate against any worker for giving, or not giving, their consent.

This bill is all the more necessary, Mr. Speaker, because there are those in Congress who are pushing campaign finance reform legislation which purports to codify Beck, but which actually represents a step backwards for working men and women.

Section 501 of the Shays/Meehan reform bill, H.R. 417, entitled "Codification of Beck Decision," does nothing of the sort. Section 501 is a sugar-coated placebo that diminishes the Beck decision and does nothing to correct the current injustices in our federal labor law relating to unions' use of their members' hard-earned paychecks. My Committee's many hearings have shown that the current law in this area does not work because it does not adequately protect workers. A close reading of Section 501 shows not only that the provision does not codify Beck, but that it is in fact a step backwards from codifying current law. Section 501 is so favorable to unions that organized labor could not have done a better job drafting it themselves.

First, Section 501 provides absolutely no notice of rights to members of the union—it applies only to non-members. Second, Section 501 redefines the dues payments that may be objected to, by limiting such to "expenditures in connection with a Federal, State, or local election or in connection with efforts to influence legislation unrelated to collective bargaining." This definition not only infers that there may be other types of political expenditures to which workers cannot object—a perversion of Beck—but it also ignores Beck's holding that workers may object to any dues payments for any union activities not directly related to collective bargaining activities. Section 501 would cut back even further on the already illusory rights workers supposedly have today under Beck.

If Congress is truly going to try to deal with the issue of organized labor taking dues

money from rank-and-file members laboring under a union security agreement—taking funds without permission and spending it on causes and activities with which the workers disagree—then let us not fool around with Section 501 of the Shays/Meehan bill. Section 501 is a fig leaf that falls woefully short of addressing the problem.

What we have today is a broken system that allows unions to raid workers' wallets, forces workers to resign from the union, requires workers to object—after the fact—to their money being removed from their paycheck, and then requires workers to wait for the union to rebate those funds, if they get around to doing so.

The Worker Paycheck Fairness Act is a proper and reasonable fix that truly implements the spirit of the Supreme Court's Beck decision. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

#### IRS REPLACEMENT ACT

#### HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, the Spirit of '76 lives today. Two centuries ago, our forefathers rose up in revolt against an oppressive tyrant under the banner of no taxation without representation. They understood oppressive taxation was a form of tyranny, and they committed themselves to secure liberty against all odds. Who would have thought that we would triumph against that century's superpower, the British Empire. Yet, we all know we beat the odds and achieved the freedom we all enjoy today.

Today, taxpayers have had enough of a system that treats them as criminals, rather than customers. We need to abolish today's tyrant, the Internal Revenue Service, and replace it with a system that treats you—the taxpayer—fairly. Today, 76 Members of Congress are joining together to recreate that spirit and battle against the odds to make this goal a reality. We are introducing legislation that puts the Congress on a path to abolishing the IRS and implementing a more fair, and simple tax system.

The struggle for freedom is never ending. I committed to the people of the 23rd District that I would fight to abolish the IRS as we know it. Today 76 Members of Congress are joining together to keep that commitment and end this modern day tyranny. The Founding Fathers did not allow the long odds to deter them in their struggle for liberty. That Spirit of '76 lives today. My colleagues please join the 76 of us in recreating that spirit and cosponsor the IRS Replacement Act.

#### THE CONSUMER HEALTH AND RESEARCH TECHNOLOGY (CHART) PROTECTION ACT INTRODUCED

#### HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Consumer Health And Research

Technology (CHART) Protection Act to ensure the confidentiality of medical records.

There is currently no uniform standard to protect the privacy of a patients' medical records. There have been a number of startling examples of the potential effect of this void on the lives of Americans.

For example, The National Law Journal reported in 1994 that a banker who also served on his county's health board cross referenced customer accounts with patient information and subsequently called due the mortgages of anyone suffering from cancer.

Under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), Congress set a schedule for action on this issue. Should Congress fail to enact comprehensive legislation to protect the confidentiality of medical records by August of this year, the Secretary of Health and Human Services will be required to promulgate regulations.

Congress must act before the Secretary steps in.

We need to strike an effective balance between preventing the disclosure of sensitive information and ensuring health care providers have the information they need to treat individuals and make payments. The CHART Protection Act is an effort to achieve such an equilibrium.

The CHART Protection Act safeguards the confidentiality of medical records while protecting legitimate uses. The legislation sets out the inappropriate uses of medical information. These prohibitions relate specifically to individually identifiable information.

This is an important departure from the approach taken by other bills which seek to restrict the use of health information unless specifically authorized for disclosure.

The CHART Protection Act creates a "one-step" authorization process for the use of individually identifiable information by providing for authorization up front, while allowing individuals to revoke their authorization at any time for health research purposes.

Most other proposals create a "two-step" authorization process in which treatment, billing and health care operations are covered by one authorization, while all other uses are subject to a separate authorization, including use of information for research purposes. This approach has been the source of much controversy and is likely to damage our ability to enhance medical knowledge and improve patient care.

In addition, the CHART Protection Act allows patients to inspect, copy and where appropriate, amend their medical records.

Finally, the bill imposes stiff criminal and civil penalties for inappropriate disclosures of individually identifiable information and creates a powerful incentive to anonymize data.

We need to achieve a balance between a person's legitimate expectation of privacy and the right of a business to know what it is paying for.

It is my hope that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will recognize the necessity of passing a uniform and comprehensive confidentiality law which would serve to balance the interests of patients, health care providers, data processors, law enforcement agencies and researchers.

#### DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

#### HON. TOM DELAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) held its 108th Continental Congress this past April 19th. The DAR is committed to preserving the memory of our Founding Fathers who achieved independence for America and instituted our constitutional form of government. The members of the DAR passed the following commemorative and resolutions as part of their recent Continental Congress and I submit them for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

#### COMMEMORATIVE—GEORGE WASHINGTON

In commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the death of George Washington in 1999, it is appropriate to remember his words and deeds that still define and guide our country. George Washington said, "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

The Father of our Country surveyed the wilderness; was an officer in the Virginia militia during the French and Indian War; owned a profitable plantation on the Potomac with its trading schooners; was Commander-in-Chief of the Patriot forces in the American Revolution; helped create our nation as President of the Constitutional Convention; then became the first President of the United States of America.

In an address to Congress in 1793 he said, "There is a rank due to the United States among Nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it: if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

George Washington was indeed "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

#### EMERGENCY RESOLUTION—KOSOVO

Whereas, The President of the United States of America has authorized the use of air strikes in Yugoslavia due to the crisis in Kosovo without a clear mandate from the Congress of the United States of America, thus violating Article I, Section 8, Clauses 11,12,13 of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Whereas, This action of the member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is without clearly defined goals, objectives, and disclosures of the cost of maintaining an uncertain peace with no discernible conclusion in an ethnically divided nation; and

Whereas, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have always supported the Armed Forces of the United States of America and will continue to do so; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution express grave concern over the continuing expansion of United States involvement in the Balkans which places American lives in jeopardy in the absence of the constitutionally required action of Congress.

#### A STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE

Whereas, The armed forces have shrunk about 40 percent in force structure and troop levels since 1989, resulting in an over-tasked



military decreased to pre-Pearl Harbor levels and, defense spending, when adjusted for inflation, has dropped since its 1985 peak from \$424.5 billion to the Presidential request of \$267.2 billion for FY 2000;

Whereas, Insufficient funds for defense have led to cannibalization of spare parts from some aircraft to keep others flying, eligibility of military families for food stamps, inadequate housing, unreliable and inadequate health care, diminished training standards, and frequent deployments of questionable value which have weakened family units and the entire military establishment; and

Whereas, The morale of the military rests upon the support and respect of the people, and the security of the nation rests upon a force that is adequately funded and appropriately engaged; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution support increased pay and benefits for the military, defense appropriations sufficient to assure the military has the equipment to perform its duty to this country; and respect on the part of elected and appointed officials to avoid using the military inappropriately as pawns to manipulate foreign policy, and acknowledge their status as sons and daughters serving the nation.

#### MISSILE DEFENSE VS. ABM RESTRICTIONS

Whereas, The United States is aware that Russia has thousands of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) and that China reportedly has 13 nuclear missiles targeted on our cities, the Congressionally commissioned Rumsfeld Report, named for the Commission's chairman, a former Secretary of Defense, recently revealed the risk of a surprise attack by terrorist or Third World countries, of which 25-30 are seeking or acquiring ballistic missiles that could be launched from land, sea or air, carrying chemical, biological or nuclear warheads;

Whereas, Since President Reagan called for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) in 1983, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has given it full support, recognizing that we have no defense against even one missile (which could kill millions), but not realizing that the Anti Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM)—signed with the now non-existing Soviet Union—prohibits the development, testing and deployment of space-based,\* air-based or mobile ground-based ABM systems; and

Whereas, The public should not be lulled into a false sense of security now that Congress has overwhelmingly passed a missile defense act—twice refused consideration last year by the Senate—because, as reported by the Wall Street Journal, the Administration has assured Russia that none of our ground-based interceptors would be capable of intercepting even an accidentally launched multiple warhead; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, while reminding the public of our ever present vulnerability to Russia and Chinese nuclear missile attacks, alert the public to the Rumsfeld Report that details the imminent dangers of potential surprise attack posed by 25 to 30 terrorist or Third World countries, employing chemical, biological or nuclear missiles; consider the ABM Treaty defunct, as is the other signatory, the USSR; and promote immediate development and deployment of space-based and air-based missile defense.

\*Space-based missiles are much more accurate and less expensive.

#### BEWARE OF CHINA

Whereas, The communist Chinese have not only secured important nuclear technology through spying but have also influenced

American elections, foreign policies, trade policies and strategic interests of this country through millions of dollars in political contributions; and the Chinese have received satellite technology, nuclear technology, a continuation of their most favored nation status and a weakening of our support for Taiwan which we had pledged in the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979;

Whereas, Every technology business allowed to operate in China must give China the secrets of its technology, and China has used both sensitive technological material from private and United States governmental sources and its trade status to enhance its military capacity with missiles which can now target the United States and our troops in Japan, Korea, and Okinawa with nuclear warheads; and

Whereas, Communist China's military is benefiting by its annual trade surplus with the United States of about \$40 billion, produced by a 35% tariff on United States goods going to China and a low 2% tariff on Chinese products imported to the United States; while Taiwan, a democratic country, which imports almost twice as much from the United States as mainland China, should be given more consideration as its loss would be a severe military and economic blow to our country; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution recognize that a foreign power has invaded our electoral process and undermined our national security and support the following:

1. Enforcement of laws forbidding foreign campaign contributions.
2. Establishment of a more thorough screening of personnel to prevent Chinese spies from stealing our high technology.
3. Withdrawal of the most favored nation status in trade for China which has resulted in our large trade deficit with them.
4. Reaffirmation of our support of Taiwan, a democratic country, which we pledged in the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979.
5. Prohibition of any further export of high technology material to China.

#### PANAMA CANAL—AN IMMINENT CATASTROPHE

Whereas, The Isthmus of Panama, one of the most strategic parts of the globe and vital to American security, is the location of many valuable United States military installations representing billions of dollars of investments which are due to be vacated by the end of 1999 unless there is a renegotiation of the terms of our treaty with Panama;

Whereas, The present government of Panama, in violation of the neutrality provisions of the 1978 treaty between the United States and Panama, has already leased the Atlantic and Pacific ports at each end of the Panama Canal to a Chinese shipping company and plans to turn over the United States land installations to them as well, thus enabling China to terrorize all of North and South America with missiles; and

Whereas, The right of transiting the Canal, crucial to the United States military efforts in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and the Gulf War, could be denied to the United States in a military emergency, necessitating a two-week, 8,000 mile trip around the tip of South America; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution support re-negotiation of the United States Treaty with Panama before its expiration on December 31, 1999, in order to retain our military bases there, to preserve our rights of transit through the canal, and to prevent the establishment of Chinese missile bases in Panama from which China could strike all of North and South America with missiles.

#### TERRORISTS TARGET AMERICANS

Whereas, Although Americans are cognizant of major terrorist attacks such as the

World Trade Center, the Marines in Beirut and the American Embassies in Africa, they are complacently unaware that 35 percent of all terrorist attacks worldwide last year were against Americans and that the Secretary of the Army has said, "It's not 'if' but 'when' a weapon of mass destruction will be used in this country";

Whereas, Also known is the holy jihad proclaimed by radical Arabs from many of the Middle East countries stockpiling chemical and biological germ substances with the professed aim to kill Americans, and that 1,500 to 2,000 known terrorists are living in the United States, yet we have no international anti-terrorist policy that is either consistent, effective, understood by the world or that frightens terrorist nations; and

Whereas, Terrorists with a cyberspace attack could create an electronic Pearl Harbor, cutting off electricity, shutting down 911 systems and all telephone networks, disabling police and military communication, shutting down the infrastructure of the country, thus creating chaos and paralyzing the country; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, while cultivating the good will of moderate Arabs, support a pro-active approach to international terrorism using surrogates when possible, moving to affect terrorist training centers of governments that allow such activity, and taking appropriate action about known terrorists in the United States.

#### THE UNITED STATES—A REPUBLIC

Whereas, America's heritage is grounded in a deep faith in God, rooted in freedom, and protected by a written Constitution in which our Founding Fathers were careful to give us a Republic in which the rights of a minority are protected by law from the will of the majority;

Whereas, Many Americans have no concept of the meaning of a "democracy in a republic," resulting in a misconception of our constitutional form of government, the heritage from which it is derived, and the dangers inherent in a pure democracy; and

Whereas, Our Republic is endangered today by the indifference of millions of Americans to their duties and responsibilities, and by the many who place blind faith in the authority of the Federal Government and their growing reliance on the government's ability to provide; our Republic will not long endure as long as people accept and encourage the growth of coercive government, allow the Supreme Court to make law by judicial fiat, Congress to pass unconstitutional laws, and the Executive to issue unrestrained Executive Orders which circumvent the Constitution; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution remind all members that a sovereign America lies in the preservation of our great Republic under the rule of law; and the key to that lies with the education and awareness of all of our citizens to the imminent dangers facing this nation unless persons are elected to office who will uphold and preserve the Constitution of the United States of America.

#### ABOLISH NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR AMERICAN HISTORY

Whereas, The Goals 2000 Education America Act became law March 1994, stressing world class standards for teaching eight subjects including "development of internationally competitive standards in American History"; this act was financed by monies from the National Endowment of the Humanities and the Office of Education, yet these national history standards are in violation of the Tenth Amendment of the United States Constitution;

Whereas, Existing National Standards minimize teaching state and regional histories,

including western expansion, but emphasize national social history while deemphasizing the role of political, military, and economic history and leaders for the periods of colonization, the American Revolution, and the development, and implementation of the United States Constitution; and

Whereas, While National Standards next mention the military conflicts from the Mexican War through World War II, they do not provide curriculum or resources as patterns for the study of contemporary America, yet they continue to emphasize the social history over politics, economics, and military policy and leaders; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution oppose continuation of the use of the National Standards for United States History in America's public, private and parochial schools because of the distorted emphasis on social history.

#### SAFEGUARD THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY

Whereas, One of the greatest threats to personal liberty today is the growth of the surveillance state, where it is possible to build a file on every United States citizen via immense databases, containing detailed records on health status and treatment, job status, driving records, financial, credit, and banking transactions; and now government is demanding the right to read e-mails and computer files, listen to phone conversations and track the location of cell phone calls:

Whereas, Increasing citizen database collection with further encroachments into personal privacy have already been launched by the governmental proposal of a personal health ID number to track each person's medical records, collection of DNA data from citizen detainment, expansion of FBI phone surveillance without additional court authorization (roving wiretaps) and the requirement of Social Security numbers on drivers' licenses beginning October 2000; and

Whereas, In order to counteract the progression of government intrusion, such as the temporarily withdrawn Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) "Know Your Customer" regulation, recently proposed legislation would forbid the use of Social Security numbers for unrelated purposes, prohibit government agencies from using the same numeric identifier or assigning ID numbers to investigate or monitor transactions between private parties and prevent the withholding of federal funds to states which choose not to impose federal identifiers; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution oppose the establishment of federal and private databases with the creation of numeric identifiers designed to track our activities, view these efforts as an intrusion of privacy which is incompatible with a limited, constitutional Republic, and support efforts to curtail further federal encroachment into the private lives of our citizens.

#### EXECUTIVE ORDERS ENFORCE UNRATIFIED UN TREATIES

Whereas, the President of the United States, who has issued more than 270 Executive Orders, marked the 50th Anniversary of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights by signing Executive Order 13107 establishing a federal agency empowered to "implement UN human rights treaties to which the United States is now or may become a party in the future";

Whereas, The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which jeopardizes property rights and binds us to enact legislation to prove "adequate food, clothing and housing" for everyone in the world, is among unratified human rights treaties that would be activated although it

has been rejected by eight former United States Presidents; and

Whereas, Among other such unratified human rights treaties are the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, replacing family authority with governmental dictates, and the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, requiring implementation of the feminists' agenda in regard to social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, "family education" and even revision of textbooks, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, recognizing that the President of the United States by Executive Order has ignored the constitutional requirement that Senate ratify treaties, and has empowered the implementation of both existing and as yet unwritten human rights treaties, even though present treaties would nullify our Constitutional rights, and impose dictatorial power over almost all aspects of our lives, urge opposition to Executive Orders which circumvent the Constitution or conflict with its balance of power requirements.

#### CORPORATE AMERICA AND THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

Whereas, Multinational corporations view the entire world as a single market; business conducted on the internet is not subject to national regulation; and the growth of global economy requires global governments which, a senior economist at the World Bank describes as "governance without government," a public function wielded by bodies with no public accountability which threatens the economic national sovereignty of all nations;

Whereas, The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) is an agency of the Federal Government, financially unaccountable to the public, that encourages American investments in developing countries by adding \$2 in government guaranteed notes for every invested dollar, thus giving multinational corporations profits if the investment is a success while the United States tax payers cover any loss; and

Whereas, The United Nations (UN) is starting a new Third World economic development effort in partnership with multinational corporations, some of which have been accused of human rights or environmental abuses, by considering the creation of a logo incorporating the UN name that corporate sponsors could use, providing them with a powerful tool in many underdeveloped countries and an endorsement that would allow sponsoring companies to forge critical government relationships allowing them to undertake future projects not under the watchful eye of the UN; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution recognize that "global governance" requires constant vigilance to preserve our national sovereignty, realize that multinational corporations negotiate with and form working relationships with foreign governments, and oppose the use of our tax dollars as foreign investment guarantees.

#### MAKING SOCIAL SECURITY WORK

Whereas, The real "Contract with America" is Social Security which the United States government has failed to honor in recent years by transferring money from the Social Security Trust Fund to balance the budget thus creating a misleading surplus; Social Security is the single largest item in the federal budget, accounting for 20 percent of all spending and over 70 percent of American families now pay more in Social Security taxes than they do in federal income taxes;

Whereas, Congress has legislated the Social Security Administration to reduce bene-

fits to 11,000,000 recipients born between 1917 and 1926, to reduce Social Security benefits in half to recipients who have earned another government pension, and to pay benefits to senior citizens who have not contributed to the system; and

Whereas, When the Baby Boomers begin to reach the age 65 in 2010, the Social Security System will pay only 65-75% of the current benefits, due to the increasing numbers of recipients growing from the present 40,000,000 to an estimated 80,000,000; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution favor fulfilling the obligation to those who have paid into the Social Security system and oppose the practice of factoring Social Security funds into the federal budget.

#### REAFFIRMATIONS

1. Injustice for all—World Court—(1998)

*Resolved*, That the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution oppose any efforts to surrender our nation's sovereignty to the United Nations by establishing the International Criminal Court, a world tribunal that will override the United States Constitution, the American legal system, and our inherent rights.

2. The American Heritage Rivers initiative (AHR)—(1998)

*Resolved*, That the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution oppose the American Heritage Rivers Initiative, a maneuver by the Executive Branch to thwart the powers reserved to Congress regarding regulation of navigable waters, to curb jurisdiction of states over land use planning as well as to restrict water rights, local zoning and individual property rights.

3. Census 2000: Support full enumeration versus sampling—(1998)

*Resolved*, That the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution support the Constitutional requirement of full enumeration of the Census 2000 including all American citizens residing abroad, which will provide important and necessary information to the United States Government and its people.

#### RECOGNIZING NATIONAL NEED FOR RECONCILIATION AND HEALING AND RECOMMENDING A CALL FOR DAYS OF PRAYER

##### SPEECH OF

**HON. ROBIN HAYES**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 29, 1999*

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, last weekend I was going through my father's personal items. He passed away in November. I found this Bible tucked away in a drawer. On the front is inscribed "May this comfort and protect you." Inside it reads, "Commander in Chief, I take pleasure in commending the reading of the Bible to all who served in the Armed Forces of the United States Throughout the centuries men of many faiths and diverse origins have found in the sacred book words of wisdom, counsel, and inspiration. It is the foundation of strength, and now as always an aid in attaining the highest aspirations of the human soul." Franklin Roosevelt.

The next page: "Our prayers are constantly with you, thanking God daily for your joy and faith in him. Heartfelt love, Mother."

We have heard the question today, "what right does the government have imposing its values on us." What right did President Roosevelt have sending my father off to war with

this bible more 50 years ago. The president is a leader, Congress is a leader, we need to lead by example by turning to our faith.

# HONORING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VILLAGE OF AKRON

## HON. THOMAS M. REYNOLDS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the incorporation of the Village of Akron in Erie County, New York.

Since Jonathan Russell first cleared enough forest to build a frame house and general store, the village of Akron has established itself as a proud community to live and work in. Their strong industrial base, solid work ethic, and rich heritage has helped Akron live up to its name, which means "high place."

Besides a tremendous pride in their community, the residents of Akron have shown an equally impressive love of their country—serving when called whenever our freedom or liberty was threatened. Among the sons and daughters of Akron who have proudly served their nation was General Ely S. Parker, who helped write the terms of the surrender at Appomattox during the Civil War.

From an outstanding commitment to education through the Akron Central School, to the growth of such employers as the well-known Perry's Ice Cream Company to a vibrant business district and strong spirit of community, the village of Akron has enjoyed a tremendous 150 years of history.

Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate the birth of our Nation this weekend, on Sunday, July 4, 1999, residents and local officials of Akron will gather in Russell Park in the village to celebrate their sesquicentennial and the rich and proud history of their community. I ask, Mr. Speaker, that this House of Representatives join me in extending to the citizens of Akron, past, present, and future, our sincerest best wishes and heartiest congratulations on their 150th Anniversary.

# CAREGIVERS ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1999

## HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with Mr. MARKEY in introducing this important bill. Each day, millions of families struggle as they care for their loved ones who suffer from chronic and debilitating diseases. Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, Down's syndrome, and the ravages of old age make many people dependent on others for their basic care.

Many Americans depend on long-term health care due to a chronic illness or a permanent disability. For example, as many as four million of the nation's elderly currently suffer Alzheimer's disease. Unless someone finds a cure for this condition, the numbers are sure to grow. Within the next 20 to 30 years, there

may well be over 14 million persons with this terrible disease that slowly destroys the brain. According to recent surveys, over 50 percent of persons with Alzheimer's disease continue to live with a relative or spouse who sees to their day-to-day care. This personal care may last for many years and represents the equivalent of a full-time job.

We are currently working on a comprehensive bill that will broaden the scope of services families and patients can use to meet their long-term care needs. In the interim we offer this modest first step.

Specifically, this bill provides a \$1,000 tax credit for caregivers similar to the one described by the President in his State of the Union address. Unlike the President's proposal our tax credit is completely refundable and makes no distinction between care for an adult or a child.

If the credit is not refundable, it will be of little or no use to many of the families most in need of caregiver help. The following table illustrates the consequences as simple tax credit that is not refundable. A single individual who makes less than \$7,050 will receive no benefit. That same person would have to make \$13,717 to receive the full \$1,000 of assistance. Similarly, an elderly couple would need a combined annual income of \$21,067 to realize the entire tax credit.

Filing status	Minimum income required to receive portion of tax credit	Income required to receive full tax credit
Single .....	\$7,050	\$13,717
Head of Household With One dependent ..	11,850	18,571
Married Joint Filers .....	12,700	19,367
Elderly Single Filer .....	8,100	14,767
Elderly Married Joint Filers .....	14,400	21,067

The consequence of a simple tax credit is that those people who most need assistance will be the least likely to obtain the intended support. To be honest, \$1,000 is not that much money for long-term care, but it does provide a family with modest relief that they can use as they see fit. That is why we have structured the bill to ensure that those who most need the support will receive the refund.

Another important distinction between our proposal and the President's is the treatment of children with long-term care needs. The President's proposal would limit the tax credit to \$500 for children with long term care needs. We do not agree with this policy. The long-term care needs of a disabled child are just as expensive and emotionally distressing as they are for an adult.

Our bill also has a broader definition of individuals with long-term care needs. The President's proposal includes individuals who require assistance to perform activities of daily living (bathing, dressing, eating, continence, toileting, and transferring in and out of a bed or chair). This is a good start but may not include people with severe mental health disabilities or developmental disabilities who cannot live independently. Our bill does help the caregivers of these people.

Finally, our bill limits the amount of the refund for those less in need of financial support. The full refund is available up to incomes of \$110,000 for a joint return, \$75,000 for an individual return, and \$55,000 for a married individual filing a separate return. Above these levels, the refund is decreased by \$50 by every \$1,000 over the threshold level, and is phased out above \$130,000 for a joint return and \$95,000 of an individual return.

The need for long-term care will continue to grow as the average age of Americans increases. By 2010, those children born in 1945 will begin to retire. According to a recent CBO report, in the year 2010 there will be 40.6 million people over the age of 65—a 14 percent increase from the year 2000. The trend will continue. By 2040, there will be 77.9 million people over the age of 65, 118 percent more than in 2000. Indeed, the 85 and older age group is the fastest growing segment of the population.

This proposal will have significant effect on revenue, but given the size of the problem and in the spirit of compassionate government, it is a step that we can find a way to afford.

# TRIBUTE TO DR. GEORGE VERNON IRONS, SR.

## HON. ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I want to celebrate the life of Dr. George Vernon Irons, Sr., distinguished professor of history and political science at Samford University, 43 years, distinguished professor emeritus, 22 years, who passed away July 21, 1998.

Dr. Irons was a record breaking champion athlete at the University of Alabama in the 1920's. Sportswriters described him as the "Ironman of Alabama, Crimson Machine and South's Premiere Distance Runner" for his remarkable athletic feats. His accomplishments have been heralded by legendary great, Paul Bear Bryant as "truly outstanding athletic achievements," and Coach Wallace Wade (three time Rose Bowl winner) as the "greatest distance runner of his day." In 1978 Dr. Irons was inducted into the prestigious Alabama Sports Hall of Fame on the first ballot—an honor achieved by only three men: Paul Bear Bryant, Ralph Shug Jordan and Dr. George Irons.

As Captain of the Alabama distance team, he broke the record for the B'ham Road Race (1923) by twenty seconds in a cold, hard driving December rain. Captain Irons record has never been equaled or broken. Irons was the Southern (S.I.A.A. now S.E.C.) champion of the 2, 3, 3½, and 4 mile events. He is the only University of Alabama track man—the only distance man—inducted into the Alabama Sports Hall of Fame—rare honors he holds over 30 years after the Hall of Fame's creation.

A Phi Beta Kappa honor graduate—Rhodes Scholar Nominee—he went on to earn his doctorate at Duke University, before joining Samford's faculty in 1933. Dr. Irons also distinguished himself in World War II, rising to the rank of colonel—with 33 years active and reserve duty—a Samford faculty record.

Mr. Speaker, over 50 Alabama cities have passed proclamations or resolutions honoring this admired Alabamian—yet another record for this remarkable Alabamian. I ask unanimous consent that Dr. Irons eulogy, delivered by his former student, Dr. James Moebes, senior minister, Mountain Brook Baptist Church, be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for America to share the life of this record breaking champion athlete for the Alabama Crimson Tide, distinguished university

educator and valiant colonel, who defended his nation for a third of the 20th century in war and peace.

EULOGY FOR DR. GEORGE VERNON IRONS, SR., MOUNTAIN, BROOK BAPTIST CHURCH CHAPEL, JULY 27, 1998—DELIVERED BY DR. JAMES D. MOEBES, SENIOR MINISTER, FULL MILITARY HONORS

I am the Resurrection and the Life, saith the Lord. He that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live. And whosoever lives and believes in Me, will never ever die. The Earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof. The world and they that dwell therein, for He hath founded it upon the seas and established it upon the floods. Who shall ascend unto the hill of the Lord or who shall stand in His holy place. He that hath clean hands and a pure heart, who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity or sworn deceitfully, he shall receive his blessings from the Lord and righteousness from the Son of God of his own salvation. For reckoning that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with that glory shall be revealed in us. Blessed is the man who walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, or standeth in the way of sinners nor sitteth in the seat to the scornful. For his delight is in the law of the Lord and in that law doth he meditate, day and night. He shall be like a tree planted by the streams of water. He shall bring forth his fruit in due season; his leaf shall not wither; whatsoever he doeth shall prosper.

Dr. George Vernon Irons was born on the 7th of August, 1902, in Demopolis, Alabama. His father, Dr. Andrew George Irons, was a Presbyterian minister. His father came from the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. He was a magna cum laude graduate, Washington and Lee University in Lexington, VA. As instructor, Supt., Marengo Academy, he taught, and was interested in young people. He was always on the lookout for those that showed promise. He ran across a student, a young man named Henry Edmonds. He knew that he had some ability. He sought out Henry's father. Talked with him about his son going to college, getting an education, becoming a leader. But Edmonds' father thought his son would make a good southern plowboy. Well, Revered Irons arranged to get a scholarship for Henry Edmonds. And we owe him a debt of gratitude. Henry later, Dr. Edmonds established Independent Presbyterian Church in Birmingham, AL—A wonderful congregation. Dr. Edmonds was a man of vision and leadership and he has acknowledged Rev. Irons as a source of his inspiration and motivation in his formative years.

Dr. Irons was one who also inspired people. When he entered the University of Alabama, he had never run in an organized race before. He said he sort of started running by accident. Because when he was a freshman, the upper class students—if they found out you were a freshman—would paddle you. And he said when they stopped you, you had one of two choices: either you lied or you ran. He said: "Now Don't ask me which one I chose—I did some of both." So he became a runner! When the train whistle would sound every day, he knew he had 10 minutes to get to class and he would dash across campus, from where he lived, near the University of Alabama's campus.

Well, from such beginnings, the became known as "The South's Greatest Distance Runner," and the "Knight of the Cinderpath." During my years at Alabama, I became familiar with their yearbook—The Corolla. In the 1923 Corolla, George Irons was referred to this way. These are quotes. He was captain of the track team, captain of the cross country or distance team, and this is what fellow students said about him: "One of

the true greats of Alabama athletic history. An honor man in scholarship and a record breaking athlete. That's a real man! A scholarly Christian gentleman."

Wouldn't it be wonderful to write in those terms today? "Scholarly Christian gentleman." They concluded: "He has no equal in the southland." Now, an interesting thing happened while a student. Coach Wallace Wade, head football coach, sent word to the track team, that he wanted them to scrimmage his football team. Now, this was the undefeated Rose Bowl team on which Johnny Mack Brown was all-American. When I was six or seven, Johnny Mack Brown was one of my heroes. I did not know he had been all-American at the University of Alabama. I thought he had just ridden horses all his life, shot pistols. Well, Dr. Irons never backed off a good challenge, so he fired over to the practice field. And they ran an endsweep, and Johnny Mack Brown was carrying the ball with only one man between him and goal line—George Irons. Irons took him on—one on one. And he stuck him good and he brought him to the ground.

Well, years later, in a routine examination, there was an x-ray, and his physician son—Dr. George, Jr.—said to him, "Dad, do you realize you have an old fracture in your collarbone?" Dr. Irons' thoughts raced back to that autumn afternoon, and he replied, "Yes, yes, I knew it was a little stiff for a couple of weeks, but I put him on the ground!"

A Phi Beta Kappa graduate, Dr. Irons taught at the University of Alabama from 1923-1925. Then earned his Ph.D. degree from Duke University, where he taught history from 1931-1933, before joining the faculty at Howard College—now Samford University. And I see his dear friends of Samford here—so many—even standing outside our chapel—here to pay respect to this beloved and admired Alabamian. Because of Dr. Irons—Samford is one of the finest universities in America.

Then World War II came along, and Dr. Irons served as colonel in the anti-aircraft battalion, defending New York on D-Day. The War Department asked him to write field manuals for anti-aircraft weapons and searchlights. Dr. Irons said he knew those manuals had to have fallen into the hands of the Japanese, and that's why they weren't able to shoot down a single allied plane.

Well, during his 43 years as a history and political science professor at Samford—chairman of his department 25 of those years—Dr. Irons taught seventeen students who became university presidents—more than any other university educator. He was a founding member of the Alabama Historical Society in 1947. Last year they celebrated their 50th anniversary here at Mountain Brook in this chapel. And I enjoyed sharing some precious moments with Dr. Irons—our last.

But I shall never forget, I met him in 1959. Thirty-nine years, I have known, admired and loved this man! I'll never forget how, when we started an examination, he would say, "Now class, we want to have a little spread formation." So the class would spread out.

Some of you, he would say, might want to go into "punt formation." Then he would call his questions out audibly. Getting down to questions 13 and 14, he would say, "Now there were three Napoleonic battles in this era." And you'd think, "Oh, my, I only recall two." Then Dr. Irons would say: "Questions 13 and 14—you just name two. Two battles is all I want—just two. Well, classmates sighed, "Thank you Lord, Thank you." So we answered 13 and 14. Then Dr. Irons said: "Everybody ready? O.K., question 15—list the other battle." And students would pound their desktops.

Dr. Irons has a member of the Southern Historical Association, the Alabama Baptist Historical Association, the B'Ham-Jefferson Historical Association, and the John Forney Historical Association. He was past president of the Alabama Writers Conclave. Received a service plaque from the organization in 1977. He served as vice-president of the Alabama Academy of Science. Dr. Irons was awarded the George Washington Honor Medal from Freedom's Foundation at Valley Forge, PA, 1962. George Washington Honor Certificate in 1963. As director of Samford's Freedom Foundation project, the school received eighteen consecutive awards. An achievement unmatched by any other school or institution. Dr. Irons received the dedication of the *Entre Nous*—the university annual—on four occasions: 1941, 1960, 1969, and 1974, the student body's highest honor. No other has received that number.

Dr. Catherine Allen recalls Dr. Irons' leadership as chairman of the board of deacons at Rhuama Baptist Church during her years there. Dr. Tom Camp recalls his loyal service at Southside Baptist—as a member, Sunday school teacher, deacon and lifetime deacon—a beloved member there.

He was preceded in death by the love of his life—Velma—distinguished educator in her own right. Many folks don't realize that Dr. Irons was a distinguished member of the Alabama Sports Hall of Fame. Only Samford faculty man ever inducted. Only three have been elected to membership in the Alabama Sports Hall of Fame on the very first ballot in the history of that organization: Paul Bear Bryant, Ralph Shug Jordan and Dr. George V. Irons. They will miss him indeed at those gatherings.

He became a distinguished professor of history and political science, emeritus, 22 years of total service to Samford—65 years—a record. He was a gentle spirit—a gentle man. For me, like many of you—he was a mentor. The primary reason I minored in history. His lectures were so captivating, instructive yet entertaining. I'll always be grateful for a copy of his hand-written testimony—he shared that personal testimony wherever he went. As you might guess for a noted sportsman, he entitled it: "My Gameplan." It had three simple points. The first was: I have faith in God. He had under that particular point made reference to a hymn—"Awake My Soul—Stretch Every Nerve." Listen to the runner's heart and soul in this hymn: "Awake, my soul, stretch every nerve, and press with vigor on! A heavenly race demands thy zeal, and an immortal crown and in an immortal crown. A cloud of witnesses around, hold thee in full survey, forget the steps already trod, and onward urge thy way, and onward urge thy way, blest Saviour, introduced by Thee, have I my race begun, and crowned with victory, at thy feet, I'll lay my honors down, I'll lay my honors down!"

He won 30 trophies as a record breaking champion athlete at the University of Alabama. None of those and all of them combined would not begin to have the meaning to him compared to the love of the Lord Christ. Have faith in God! Here was his second: Have faith in yourself. As a distance runner—you had better! And this is how Dr. Irons said it: "When your helper is in you (not just with you) you cannot fail in all that really counts—regardless of this world's outlook and evaluation."

Then, he concluded his personal testimony with this final point. III. Read the holy word. This is contact with your God. George Irons knew the Lord. I conclude with this part of the scripture. Do you not know, have you not heard, the Lord is the everlasting God, the creator of the ends of the Earth. He will not grow tired or weary. And His understanding, no one can fathom. He gives

strength to the weary, and increases the power of the weak. Even youths grow tired and weary and young men stumble and fall, but those who hope in the Lord, will renew their strength, they will soar on wings like eagles, they will run and not grow weary, they will walk and not faint.

Thank You God—for George Vernon Irons. His wonderful, wonderful family—those who have known him best and loved him best. Who he has known best and loved so dearly. Holy Father, he has run with patience the race of life and he has brought the banner home. He has fought a good fight, he has finished his course, he has kept the faith. Thank Thee for what he has meant to every one of us. Thank Thee for George, Jr., thank Thee for Bill, grandson, great grandson—all the family. For the happiness they have shared together. For the joy they have known in life because of this wonderful man. Thank Thee for the many lives in which he has made a difference. Thank Thee, that he has taken that which was so very rough and polished a few of the edges, knocked off some of the sharp places, taught us a few lessons, and helped us to be on our way. Thank Thee for his wonderful Christian spirit—for that mountain of modesty at the center of his being, for that quick mind, for that winsome personality, for that wonderful wit. For those things in life in which he stood so very tall. Thank Thee for this Christian southern gentleman. Having shared some of life with him, may we be found the stronger for the living of life in these days. May his light always shine before us, that we would see his good works, but then glorify his father who is in Heaven. Thank Thee that he lives there now with Thee. Bless him and hold him close now and forever. In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, through Jesus our Saviour, we pray. Amen. For this Christian soldier who defended his nation for a third of the 20th century in war and peace we will close with the organ piece: onward Christian soldiers—as he requested. Please remember the words and how they related to the life of this admired and beloved Alabamian, as we stand together and depart.

#### THE COUNTY SCHOOLS FUNDING REVITALIZATION ACT OF 1999

**HON. ALLEN BOYD**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. BOYD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, along with my colleague Representative NATHAN DEAL, I introduced H.R. 2389, the "County Schools Funding Revitalization Act of 1999." This legislation is based on principles that were part of a compromise agreement reached by the National Forest Counties & Schools Coalition. This bill is significant because it was developed not by a "Washington knows best", top-down approach, but rather through "a home-grown", bottom-up approach that has finally reached a consensus. This unique coalition includes over 500 groups from approximately 32 states including school superintendents (including Hal Summers, School Superintendent of Liberty County, Florida Schools), county commissioners (including the Columbia County, Florida Board of County Commissioners), educators, several labor groups, the National Educational Association and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

In 1908, the federal government recognized that counties with federal lands were at an

economic disadvantage since the federal government was the dominant landowner in many of these communities and therefore these counties were powerless to tax these lands. Recognizing this, Congress entered into a compact with rural forest communities in which 25% of the revenues from National Forests would be paid to the states for impacted counties in compensation for their diminished local property tax base. By law, these revenues finance rural public schools and local road infrastructure. As one can imagine, these counties relied heavily on this revenue for education and infrastructure.

However, in recent years, the principal source of these revenues, federal timber sales, has been sharply curtailed due to changes in federal forest management policy, and those revenues shared with states and counties have declined precipitously. Payments to many counties have dropped to less than 10% of their historic levels under this compact. This impact on rural communities and schools has been staggering. The decline in shared revenues has severely impacted or crippled educational funding, and the quality of education provided, in the affected counties. Many schools have been forced to lay off teachers, bus drivers, nurses, and other employees; postpone badly needed building repairs and other capital expenditures; eliminate lunch programs; and curtail extracurricular activities.

Rural communities have also suffered from severe economic downturns causing high unemployment, domestic violence, substance abuse, and family dislocation. They are finding it difficult to recruit new business and to meet the demands of health and social issues associated with the displacement and unemployment. Finally, local county budgets have also been badly strained that communities have been forced to cut funding for social programs and local infrastructure to offset lost 25% payment revenues.

This issue has had a significant impact on a large portion of the congressional district that I have the honor of representing in the House, which is the Second Congressional District of Florida. It is a largely rural district in Florida's panhandle that encompasses 19 counties and two national forests, the Apalachicola and the Osceola. On May 18, 1999, Hal Summers, Superintendent of Schools in Liberty County, Florida, testified before the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Department Operations, Oversight, Nutrition, and Forestry about the various effects that the loss of timber revenue from the Apalachicola National Forest has had on the children of Liberty County.

Liberty County is a rural county with a population of about 7,000 including 1,300 schoolchildren. That is the smallest county population of schoolchildren in the entire state of Florida. It has a total land area of 525,000 acres, 97% of which is forested, with half of that owned by the U.S. Forest Service within the Apalachicola. Until recently, the forest was the mainstay of a strong local forest product-based economy, and through sharing 25% of the revenue from timber sales, provided substantial support for the local schools and government.

In 1989, the Forest Service began to manage its land in a different way, mostly to protect the habitat for the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker. It is interesting to note

that Liberty County has the only recovered population of this bird in the world. Perhaps the most significant thing about these changes is not the decline in harvest, but rather the fact that in 1998 the net annual growth of timber on the Apalachicola National Forest was about 800% greater than the volume harvested. The sawtimber growth is approximately 50 times greater than the volume harvested.

The effects of timber harvest reduction on forest revenues to the 4 counties and schools districts within the Apalachicola is that the 25% payments have declined in value from a 1987-93, 5 year average (in 1998 dollars) of \$1,905,000 to \$220,000 in 1998; a loss of 89%. Due to this reduction, the Liberty County School District was forced to take several painful steps. These steps included reducing school staffing by 11 positions out of a total of 151; increasing the average class size from 23 to 28 students; discontinuing the enrichment programs in health, computer education, and humanities; discontinuing vocational programs in industrial arts, small engine repair, and electronics (80% of the graduates do not attend college); curtailing the school media center; eliminating certified art and music teachers from the elementary school staffs; reducing the Pre-K program, formerly the only program in the state to serve all four-year olds; and terminating a new program in technology acquisition, which would have placed the county on par with other Florida school districts.

The impacts on county government have also been very significant. The County road crew was reduced from 23 to 18 positions. This staff reduction, plus equipment obsolescence and the inability to purchase needed supplied and materials, has resulted in the deterioration of the rural road system. In 1994, the County was forced to float a \$1,780,000 bond issue in order to meet current road needs. It is unclear how the county will meet its future road responsibilities in the absence of a substantial increase in the 25% payments from timber sale receipts. County employees suffered a 10% salary cut, which was partially restored following the imposition of a 1% local option sales tax and 7 cents per gallon gas tax. Finally, the Sheriff's Office and Emergency Medical Service have been forced to curtail hours and reduce services. As a result of this action, Liberty County remains the only county in Florida without an advanced life support system as part of the county emergency response organization.

However, the most far-reaching and devastating impact of these declining revenues is the adverse effect on the future of our children. An education system crippled by such funding cuts cannot train our young people in the skills needed to join tomorrow's society as contributing, functioning citizens.

In 1993, the Congress enacted a law which provided an alternative annual safety net payment system for 72 counties in the northwest region of the country, where federal timber sales had been restricted or prohibited to protect the northern spotted owl. This authority for the 1993 safety net program will expire in 2003. No comparable protection has been provided for the other 730 counties across the nation which receive forest payments. An equitable system of payments for all forest counties nationwide is needed to protect the ability of these counties to provide quality schools and roads and to allow the federal government to uphold its part of the compact.

It is clear to me that the compact of 1908 is broken and needs to be fixed immediately. That is why I have introduced the County Schools Funding Revitalization Act of 1999. H.R. 2389 contains two main provisions. First, it would restore stability to the 25% payment compact by ensuring a predictable payment level to federal forest communities for an interim 5-year period. This temporary five-year payment program would be based on the average of the three highest payments received by a state in fiscal years from 1985 until this bill is enacted. This is obviously a necessary step to arrest the current destructive downward spiral. Secondly, the bill requires the federal government to collaborate with local community and school representatives as part of the Forest Counties Payment Committee to develop a permanent solution that will fix the 1908 compact for the long term.

There are other options that have been proposed to address this problem, from decoupling forest receipt payments from forest management activities to legislating or mandating timber harvest. My view is that the welfare of schools and county governments cannot be artificially disconnected from the economic stability and social vitality of rural counties. I do not feel that either one of those options is a starter in this Congress. However, I truly believe that the consensus compromise that H.R. 2389 represents is the one possibility that could be passed.

We, the federal government, must fulfill the promise made to these communities in 1908. In the part of the country where I come from, a man's word is his bond. Together, we can fix the compact and restore long-term stability to our rural schools and governments and the families that depend on them.

### AIDS EPIDEMIC IS CRISIS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

**HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I want to draw the attention of my colleagues to the AIDS epidemic which sub-Saharan Africa faces today. In all, 11.5 million people have died in sub-Saharan Africa since the disease emerged in the 1980's, and 22.5 million people now living with the HIV virus are expected to die in the next ten years. By the end of 1997, at least 7.8 million children in this area of Africa alone were left orphans by the age of 14 due to AIDS.

I am submitting for the RECORD these articles from the May 29th issue of the USA Today, which detail the problem.

[From the USA Today, May 24, 1999]

TIME BOMB SOUTH OF SAHARA—U.S. URGED TO CONFRONT REALITY: 20% COULD DIE

(By Steve Sternberg)

SOWETO, SOUTH AFRICA.—When the AIDS virus detonates in this black township of 3 million in a decade or so, the disease will wipe out about 600,000 souls—almost six times as many people as the atomic bombs killed in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

But unlike a nuclear blast or world war, the AIDS crisis is an explosion in slow motion, a creeping chain reaction with no end in sight. There is no sound, no searing heat,

no mushroom cloud, no buildings reduced to rubble. Just one mute death after another.

Sandra Thurman has come here—to the country where AIDS is spreading faster than in any other on Earth—to break that silence.

Director of President Clinton's Office of National AIDS Policy, Thurman hopes to bring home to the American people and to Clinton the immensity of the crisis in South Africa and the other countries south of the Sahara that form the epicenter of AIDS.

To this end, Thurman and a small team of U.S. officials recently traveled through South Africa and three other countries at the heart of Africa's AIDS epidemic: Zambia, Zimbabwe and Uganda. A USA TODAY reporter and photographer accompanied them to document the ravages of what is now the No. 1 cause of death in Africa.

In all, 11.5 million people have died in sub-Saharan Africa since the epidemic emerged in the early 1980s, and 22.5 million now living with the virus are expected to die in the next 10 years, according to UNAIDS, the United Nations' AIDS agency.

Staggering as the numbers are, Thurman believes that the sub-Saharan epidemic has been met with indifference by Americans and, to some extent, by their government, which spends \$74 million a year on AIDS programs in the region. In contrast, Congress this month voted to spend \$1.1 billion to assist roughly 750,000 Kosovo refugees.

"When you're looking at whole generations of adults and children in jeopardy—we ought to be able to hold hands and sing Kumbaya around that," Thurman says. "We can't do anything if we can't do this."

To gauge the social and political costs of AIDS here, Thurman visited cities and shantytowns, orphanages and hospitals, taking in scenes from an epidemic.

One of Thurman's first stops was at the Javabu clinic, headquarters of the Soweto Project—an effort to unite medical care, social support and AIDS prevention.

The project is the brainchild of Mark Ottenweller, 10 years ago a prosperous internist in a leafy suburb of Atlanta. Today, at 47, he works in Johannesburg as a medical director of Hope Worldwide, the relief arm of the International Church of Christ.

The clinic is housed in a small cluster of brick buildings on a broad lawn, bordered by the brilliant splashes of jacaranda and bougainvillea. To its beneficiaries, it's a lifeline.

Mary Mudzingwa, 35, mother of Chipo, 9, and Gift, 5, credits the Soweto Project for helping her adapt to life with HIV.

"I lost my job. I lost a place to stay. Now I stay with friends, but there's no toilet, no water. Maybe that's why my 9-year-old is always sick."

She says that one of the most difficult things about having the virus is the way it changes how people respond to you.

"Some people, I told them I am HIV-positive. They were afraid. I said, 'Don't be afraid. We look like other people.'"

Many of the people Mudzingwa was preaching to probably are infected themselves, though they don't know it.

Ninety-five percent of HIV carriers in sub-Saharan Africa have not been tested because tests are in short supply and many people deny they are at risk.

Consider the men Ottenweller comes across a few days later, on an AIDS-prevention foray into the shantytown of Klipstow, near Soweto. They grow silent as Ottenweller approaches.

"I'm Dr. Mark," he says, half in Zulu, half in English. "How many of you guys wear condoms?"

Quizzical smiles bloom on embarrassed faces. Half the men raise their hands; half seem indifferent. "I never use a condom," one man says defiantly. "I stick to one partner."

"But does she stick to you?" the doctor asks. "Come see me at the clinic when you get sick."

"Ten years from now, one-fifth of these people will be dead," Ottenweller says later. "HIV is going to hit this place like an atom bomb."

Tests of women in prenatal clinics, a group believed to reflect the infection rate in the general population, show that at least one of every five people in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana is infected with the AIDS virus.

That means those nations stand to lose at least one-fifth of their populations, a death toll that rivals the Black Plague in Medieval Europe.

In some places, the infection rates are much higher.

In South Africa, between 1991 and 1997, the infection rate on average soared from 2% to almost 18%. And in South Africa's most populous province, KwaZulu-Natal, the rate has reached 37%.

Alan Paton, in the classic 1948 novel Cry, the Beloved Country, described the province's rolling green hills as "lovely beyond any singing of it." Those lovely jade hills outside Pietermaritzburg are still there.

But there also stands a massive brick building that is overflowing with human misery beyond any lamenting of it.

The building is a hospital known as Edendale.

During apartheid, it was for blacks only. That soon will change, as part of a massive South African health reform program under way.

For now, the battered wooden benches lined up in corridors and the large anterooms in the hospital's wards are packed with black people. Some are waiting to deliver babies—8,000 are born here each year, although there is just one obstetrician on the staff.

On average, 20 children are admitted to Edendale each day. More than 60% are infected with the AIDS virus, says pediatrician Johnny Ahrens, and they often are brought in by their grandmothers or aunts because their mothers have died.

The nurses in the pediatric HIV ward, once accustomed to returning children to health, now are so over-whelmed with dying infants that they are on the brink of cynicism.

Many nurses, Ahrens says, are beginning to think: "If there's nothing you can do to help, why bother? It's just one more dying child."

Ahrens himself is furious because he thinks the government should have done something, anything to stop HIV before it took hold.

"We all knew that HIV was going to hit South Africa. It was coming down through Africa like a red tide. People were trying to warn us. But nothing ever happened."

### ZAMBIA: THE CRADLE OF AFRICA'S ORPHAN CRISIS

LUSAKA, ZAMBIA.—Fountain of Hope resembles nothing so much as a refugee camp for children. And it is nearly that for 1,500 of the 128,000 orphans who live on the streets of this lush capital, with its broad boulevards and spreading trees.

This informal day school in a shabby recreation center downtown was the first stop outside South Africa for Sandra Thurman, the White House's top AIDS official, on a recent fact-finding mission to see the AID's crisis in Africa.

Each morning, the youngest victims of AIDS, ranging in age from 3 to 15, straggle in from the streets. They don't come for the books or the playground or the toys. There aren't any. And there's nothing distinctive about the rec center, built of unadorned concrete.



They come because it's better to be here than in the lonely streets, where food is scarce and companionship often involves sex with an older child. Here volunteers teach reading, arithmetic and music. And there's food—though only every other day.

Zambia once was one of the richest countries in sub-Saharan Africa. It supplied copper for the bullets the United States used during the Vietnam War.

Now this country of 11.5 million is one of the poorest—and bears the distinction of having one of Africa's largest orphan populations. In 1990, Zambia had roughly 20,000 orphans. By next year, says UNAIDS, the United Nations' AIDS organization, there will be 500,000.

"The numbers of orphans are increasing by the day," Zambian President Frederick Chiluba tells Thurman. "Street kids are everywhere, and we don't have the funding to care for them."

And they're not just concentrated in the cities. For example, the shantytowns called St. Anthony's and Mulenga's compounds, in Kitwe near the Congolese border 150 miles from Lusaka, have huge numbers of orphans—about 20% of each town's 10,000 residents.

Eventually, many orphans find their way here to Lusaka.

In 1996, when the Fountain of Hope school started, there were 50 children, outreach coordinator Goodson Mamutende says. Just three years later, 30 times that many attend classes in two shifts. Fountain of Hope staffers estimate that half the children have been abandoned; the other half have lost parents to HIV.

And with 700 HIV-related deaths each week in Lusaka alone—a number so large it has caused weekend traffic jams and day-long waits in the cemeteries—the number of orphans and abandoned children continues to multiply.

Dirty-faced, wearing the cast-off clothes that are their only possessions, the children eagerly cluster around a makeshift blackboard to learn arithmetic and the alphabet. They learn to sing in unison, acting out the songs enthusiastically. "Fight child labor with an AK 47," they shout, thrusting their arms as if they were firing guns.

Nicholas Mwila, 23, who has written the words for many of their songs, is the art director.

"I take them as they are, the way I find them," he says. "I want them to dress as they do on the street. I don't encourage them to take a bath."

These "gutter kids," Mwila says, project a message to Thurman and the visiting foreigners: "The problem is real."

After school, when they return to the streets, the children beg, steal and, in many cases, sell sexual favors for food. At night, they sleep in culverts along a thoroughfare called Cairo Road.

Most prized, especially in winter, are the culverts across from a gas station. On cold nights, volunteers say, the children fight the chill by getting high on gasoline fumes or on methane inhaled from bottled, fermented excrement.

Jack Phiri, 14, traveled 150 miles to Lusaka from Ndola, in the copper belt, where statistics show that 46% of young pregnant women are infected with HIV.

Jack says his mother died in 1996 of tuberculosis—the leading killer of people with AIDS in Africa. He says he doesn't know what killed his father; staffers at Fountain of Hope are convinced the culprit was HIV.

Fiddling with the ragged edges of his cut-off jeans, Jack says he has lived on the streets since 1997. His brother has been taken in by relatives and has vanished from Jack's life. The "auntie" who took Jack refused to

feed him and made him sleep outside her hut. So he stowed away aboard a train and ended up here.

The other kids in the street told him about Fountain of Hope.

"I like being here because I can go to the school," he says. "And they give you food."

Asked whether he remembers what it's like to have a family, Jack's eyes flood with tears. "He cries very easily," Fountain of Hope staffer Rogers Mwewa says. "He hasn't developed the survival skills of most of the other kids."

When he grows up, will he have a big family?

"I don't know if I'll live that long," Jack says.

Jack spends most of his nights sleeping near fast-food restaurants on Cairo Road. After dark, children clog the sidewalks, chasing anyone who might be persuaded to part with money for food.

One night recently, staffers from Fountain of Hope and an official from the Dutch Embassy dug into their pockets for money to feed 78 starving children.

Buoyed by the prospect of a meal, the children waited patiently on the sidewalk while an older child counted them. Tomorrow night, they knew, they might not be so lucky.

#### THE EPICENTER OF AIDS—UGANDA: DEADLY TRADITIONS PERSIST AMID PROGRESS, VACCINE TEST

(By Steve Sternberg)

KAMPALA, UGANDA.—Tom Kityo, the tall, animated manager of the AIDS Service Organization, stands before a map of his country, gesturing to one area after another, railing about the traditions that spread HIV.

"Here," Kityo says, "The groom's father can have sex with the bride, and that's accepted. Here, other clan members may have sex with someone's wife, and no one says anything."

Kityo blames these and other cultural practices for much of Uganda's AIDS problem. It's a situation that, while showing great improvement, still is marking this country with tragic consequences.

A year ago, U.S. officials estimated that 10% of Uganda's 20 million people are HIV-positive—with 67,000 of those infected younger than 15.

Nearly 2 million people have died nationwide since what some call "slim disease" emerged here in 1982, leaving thousands of orphans. Government statistics suggest that 600,000 children have lost one parent—and that 250,000 have lost both parents—to AIDS.

"We are fighting a lot of complex problems," Kityo says. "There are wars, cultural beliefs, a gender imbalance—these are very difficult things to change."

But change is under way in Uganda, which has done more than almost any other country in the world to slow the spread of HIV.

The evidence lies no farther away than a palm-shaded hilltop above the crush of populous Kampala, inside a sprawling white stucco compound enclosed by a tall white wall.

Once it was part of the palace of the Bagandan king, now a largely ceremonial figure whose domain straddles the equator and borders the legendary source of the Nile.

Today it serves a vastly different purpose. Known as the Joint Clinical Research Center, it is the site of the first HIV vaccine trial in Africa.

On Feb. 8, a nurse guided the first hypodermic into a volunteer's arm—the first of 40 in the trial. The man, whose name was withheld to protect his privacy, isn't just anybody.

He is a medical orderly on the staff of Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, the

most outspoken of the world's leaders on the threat posed by HIV.

Museveni's AIDS awakening came in 1986. Some after he seized power from dictator Milton Obote, Museveni got a call from Cuban military authorities who were training Ugandan troops. They told him that 25% of the men had HIV.

For Museveni, fresh from a civil war, the news was alarming. An army hobbled by disease can't fight, and Museveni had yet to consolidate his power. By the end of 1986, he had established the nation's first AIDS Control Program.

Museveni also issued an international call for help from AIDS researchers and public health organizations. And he declared his intention that Uganda play a key role in any African AIDS vaccine trials.

Five years ago, Museveni's prevention efforts began to pay off. Behavior surveys showed that Ugandans were reporting fewer casual sex partners, more frequent condom use and longer delays before young people became sexually active.

More recent studies of pregnant women demonstrate that infection rates have begun to drop. In Kampala, the infection rate among 15- to 19-year-old women fell to 8% in 1997 from 26% in 1992.

But traditional practices still exact a steep toll. Indeed, they cost Justine Namuli her life. Today, in a small family graveyard in a village two hours from Kampala, she will be laid to rest.

Hillary Rodham Clinton met Namuli, then 25, two years ago while visiting Uganda.

During the visit, Clinton planted a tree to commemorate the opening of the AIDS Information Center's headquarters. There, Elizabeth Marum, a former director of the information and HIV testing center, introduced Namuli to Clinton and Ugandan first lady Janet Museveni. "Justine was so beautiful," Marum says. "And so excited to meet Mrs. Clinton."

Clinton and Museveni listened as Namuli told her life story.

In Bagandan tradition, Namuli said, she was "heir to her aunt," meaning she was to take her aunt's place if anything happened to her.

When her aunt died of tuberculosis, Namuli was forced to drop out of school, marry her uncle and care for his children. She was 16.

At the time, she didn't know that her aunt was infected with HIV or that her uncle was infected, too. Eventually, Namuli's husband died, but not before he infected her. She, in turn, unwittingly infected one of her two sons.

Namuli quickly sought an HIV test at the information center. Learning that she was infected, she joined the Post-Test Club, a support group that emphasizes safe sex, good nutrition and "living positively." And she joined the Philly Lutaya Initiative, an AIDS education and prevention program named for a local rock star who acknowledged publicly he was HIV-positive—the Magic Johnson of Uganda. Like others in the group, Namuli spoke out about HIV and how to guard against infection.

"Imagine what this girl has gone through," Marum says. "Her mother died of AIDS. Her aunt died of AIDS. Her husband died of AIDS, and for 10 years she lived with the knowledge that she was HIV-positive."

About a dozen information center staffers and volunteers pile into two four-wheel-drive vehicles for the two-hour drive to Namuli's funeral.

The little caravan drives down the truck route, the TransAfrica Highway, connecting Mombasa, Kenya, and Kinshasa, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The highway, which runs across southern Uganda, has spread AIDS here, too: The

truckers carried HIV from one end of the road to the other, stopping regularly for paid sex with women who needed the money to feed themselves or their families. The women infected their boyfriends and husbands, who infected their wives and girlfriends.

Today, the villages along this road are outposts in an AIDS wasteland, peopled almost entirely by grandparents and children. The middle generation lies in village graveyards.

One grandmother, Benedete Nakayima, 70, says she has lost 11 of her 12 children to HIV—six daughters and five sons. She now cares for 35 grandchildren with the help of her surviving daughter.

At the Namuli funeral, Marum reads a letter from the U.S. first lady, wishing Namuli a speedy recovery.

Sandra Thurman, the Clinton administration's top AIDS official, who is visiting here in her last stop in a tour of four sub-Saharan countries assaulted by AIDS, was to have delivered the letter to Namuli's bedside at Mulago Hospital on Feb. 7.

She was too late.

Namuli died of pneumonia two days earlier—because Mulago Hospital lacked a working oxygen compressor that might have helped her through her respiratory crisis.

Her two sons, Moses, 5, and Isaac, 7, have joined the ranks of Uganda's orphans.

"We are going to sing a song of thanks that she died in Christ," says the preacher, wearing a black suit in bold defiance of the searing midday sun. He consults a hymnal that has been translated into Lugandan, the Bagandans' native tongue. He leads almost 100 men, women and children in Jesus, I'm Coming.

Soon, it is Lucy Mugoda's turn to speak.

Mugoda, one of Namuli's co-workers at the information center, wastes no time on platitudes or prayers. She has a message: HIV holds no respect for tradition; it seeks simply to perpetuate itself through any means possible.

Namuli died, Mugoda says, not because she was promiscuous or willfully engaged in risky behavior, but because she accepted her traditional obligations as "heir to an auntie."

"Let her death serve as an example that not all the old traditions are good," Mugoda says.

"This tradition is death."

## HEALTH OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SPEECH OF

### HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1999

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to add my voice to those who seek to raise awareness about the importance of biomedical research to call attention to the invaluable benefits of biomedical research and to the necessity of making a sustained, significant commitment to research efforts at NIH, our nation's premier research institution. I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in supporting a doubling of the National Institute of Health's budget, including the budget of the National Cancer Institute, over five years.

The Federal investment in cancer research makes sense and saves dollars by unlocking the answers to how cancer is best detected, treated, and prevented. These answers will reduce health care costs and save lives. The

costs, both human and economic, of cancer in this country are catastrophic. The human costs in terms of lives lost are immeasurable, and the economic costs exceed \$107 billion annually. Our national investment in biomedical research is the key to containing spiraling health care costs, as every \$1 invested in research saves \$13 in health care costs. Yet, the amount we invest in cancer research today is equal to only 2 percent of the health care costs attributable to cancer. And while cancer is a greater threat than ever, only 31 percent of approved cancer research projects receive funding. Our goal should be to quicken the pace of research by funding at least 45 percent of research initiatives. A much more aggressive effort is required to combat cancer and to reduce human suffering and lives lost to the many forms of this devastating disease.

According to a 1994 NIH report, approximately \$4.3 billion is invested in clinical and translation research, which means \$9.3 to \$13.6 billion is shaved off annual health care costs. As a result of a research investment of \$56 million over 17 years, \$166 million is saved annually in the care of testicular cancer, a 91 percent cure rate has been achieved, and life expectancy has increased by 40 more years. And, a research investment of \$11 million in the management of breast cancer has saved \$170 million annually in breast cancer treatment.

More cancer research could prevent cancer, save more lives, and benefit the economy, as well. Eighty-five percent of the National Cancer Institute's (NCI) budget creates jobs and funds researchers across the country. And NCI research provides the foundation for innovative new cancer drug development—316 new medicines were in development last year. Since 1993, the number of cancer drugs in development has increased 155 percent.

More biomedical research at NIH overall is critically important. Indeed, the sharing of medical innovations across scientific and medical disciplines benefits all research. For example, AIDS research has advanced cancer research and research on maternal health has been applied to arthritis research.

Research pays for itself many times over by creating American jobs, supporting U.S. businesses, and strengthening the U.S. economy. Notably, NIH-funded research generates \$17.9 billion in employee income and over 726,000 jobs in the pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and medical fields. Overall, NIH-funded research contributes \$100 billion annually to the American economy.

Doubling the budget of the NIH and the NCI will enable extraordinary opportunities for research success and real progress in cancer prevention, detection, treatment, and survivorship. To make a real difference in the lives of the 1 in 2 American men and 1 in 3 American women who will develop cancer over his or her lifetime, we must dramatically increase our Federal investment in cancer research.

## TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR YORAM BEN-ZE'EV

### HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Ambassador Yoram Ben-Ze'ev as he

steps down as Consul General of Israel in Los Angeles and is promoted to Deputy Director General for North American Affairs in the Foreign Ministry of Israel.

It is not often that a member of this House rises to pay this high honor to a foreign diplomat. As one of the most effective diplomats and committed servants assigned to represent his country in the United States, Yoram Ben-Ze'ev is one truly worthy of this distinction.

Throughout his career, he has worked to improve relations between Israel and other nations, serving from Hong Kong, to the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem, to Los Angeles. Ambassador Ben-Ze'ev has served since 1993 as the Deputy Director General for the Middle East Peace Process; and since 1995 as Consul General, based in Los Angeles and responsible for the Western States.

He has been intimately involved in the peace process negotiations which have transformed Israel's relations with the world. All the while, he has effectively ensured that the people of the Western United States can do business with Israel, travel to that country, and understand its rich culture and history. He has done much to strengthen the relationship between the United States and Israel.

As Israel looks to this next and most critical phase of the peace process, Ambassador Ben-Ze'ev will no doubt once again provide exemplary service to his country, contribute to its security and stability, and strengthen the US-Israel partnership.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring this most distinguished diplomat and public servant for his tireless work on behalf of friendship between the Israeli and American people. Let us extend our best wishes to Yoram and his wife, Iris, as they return to Israel.

## THE TOWN OF WAWAYANDA SESQUICENTENNIAL

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I call to the attention of our colleagues an agrarian Town in my District that is rich in heritage and tradition. These fine qualities and the town's deep rooted 150 year history will be acknowledged on August 7th at the Wawayanda Sesquicentennial Celebration.

Located in Western Orange County, the town of Wawayanda is comprised of 22,000 acres or 33.6 square miles of land. This land supports Wawayanda's thriving farm production. Seeded in New York's fertile "Black Dirt Region" and surrounded by the Wallkill River and the Indigot and Rutgers Creeks, Wawayanda has established itself throughout its 150 year history as one of New York's finest farming towns. Wawayanda provides a generous amount of natural resources such as dairy products, grain and vegetable crops, lettuce, pumpkins and onions.

Also being celebrated is the Town's deep rooted heritage. This including historic buildings and museums that go back to the early 1800's. The Dolson family, the Gardner family and the Davis family are just a few of the early settlers immortalized in the Town of Wawayanda. Wawayanda maintains its storied

heritage in the buildings and town areas that carry the names of those who originally settled there. Many of these people colonized Wawayanda just after the Revolutionary War. The first town census in 1855 totaled at 2,069. Today Wawayanda boasts a population of 5,518.

Wawayanda also boasts a great commercial asset in Interstate Route 84. Route 84 acts as a commercial crossroads, plugging Wawayanda into surrounding towns as well as both Pennsylvania to the west and New England to the East. Route 84 is an exceptional asset to the economy of Wawayanda. It provides a means of farm export and opens other areas of New York. This road enables the beautiful Town of Wawayanda to share its assets with others. People can travel Route 84 to experience Wawayanda's lush landscapes and surrounding waterways. Route 84 opens up the beautiful Town of Wawayanda, enabling it to be experienced by others.

Congratulations on this day should be given to those who made the Sesquicentennial possible. The efforts of Town Supervisor Thomas De Block, his Town Council, and the Sesquicentennial Committee should all be commended. If not for these people's pride and dedication to their town the celebration of this Town's history would not have been possible. Their efforts are indicative of the pride and tradition that makes this Town so special.

Accordingly, I invite my colleagues on August 7, 1999, to recognize the Town of Wawayanda in New York State for its 150 years of rich tradition and excellence in America.

#### CONTINUING CRISIS IN KASHMIR

**HON. BILL McCOLLUM**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concern for the ongoing conflict in the Kashmir region of India. This crisis is nearing a turning point for which the outcome is far from being clear. It is extremely important that in addressing this turning point, the United States should act pursuant to its own national and strategic interests rather than succumb to the allure of simplistic short-term "arrangements."

The conflict in Kashmir has been unfolding for nearly two months now. The Kargil crisis erupted in early May when the Indian Army discovered the infiltration of Pakistani regular troops and an assortment of ISI-sponsored Mujahideen into the northern parts of Indian Kashmir. From these captured positions, the Pakistani forces were close to being able to disconnect India's national highway—the blood line to the country's uppermost northern regions. In the fighting that has since ensued, the Indian Army was able to first contain the infiltration and then doggedly evict the Pakistani forces from positions inside India. This fighting, conducted in the extremely rugged and high-elevation terrain of the Himalayan mountains, still continues as Indian troops climb one mountain after another to dislodge the Pakistani forces sheltered at the peaks. The Indian government is determined, and rightly so, to evict all the infiltrators.

While taking place in a remote and desolate part of the world, the Kargil fighting is not con-

ducted in isolation. In threatening the Indian national highway, the Pakistani intrusion has been of strategic significance—and so is its defeat. Therefore, the stakes are very high for both New Delhi and Islamabad. Indeed, fully aware of the explosive character of the Kargil crisis, New Delhi has instructed the Indian Army to operate only within Indian territory in removing the infiltrators, despite the military expediency of operating in the rear of the enemy and a higher cost in Indian casualties due to frontal assaults on towering peaks.

Presently, with the fighting in the Kargil area stabilizing in India's favor, Pakistan is in dire need for a dramatic breakout to salvage some achievements from an otherwise doomed strategic gambit. Moreover, Beijing—Pakistan's closest ally and strategic patron that has its own territorial claims for parts of Indian Kashmir—is expressing growing interest in the outcome of the crisis. The People's Republic of China (PRC) is ready to intervene in the crisis in order to safeguard its own strategic interests.

In order to meet the prerequisites of such a breakout Pakistan has been pursuing a twin track policy:

On the one hand, Islamabad has been threatening the escalation of the crisis into a major war that, given the declared nuclear status of both protagonists, might escalate into a nuclear war. In order to ensure that Islamabad's threat of war is considered credible, the Pakistani Armed Forces have undertaken several steps since mid June. Pakistan put the Armed Forces on "red alert", sent the Navy out to sea, is moving military reinforcements to the border with India, parading units through the streets of cities and towns, is conducting civil and home defense exercises for the population, as well as deploying air defense forces to all airports and key civilian sites.

On the other hand, Pakistan, with Beijing's active support, has been raising the possibility of a "negotiated settlement" to the Kargil crisis. In these political initiatives, the Pakistanis stress the need to resolve the crisis before it escalates out of control and a major, and potentially nuclear, war erupts. In reality, Islamabad is desperate to extract tangible gains from the cross-border intrusion of its forces before they are defeated and evicted by the Indian Army. And it is in these circumstances that the proposed negotiated solutions for the Kargil crisis are being offered.

The most popular "package deal" which the Clinton administration seems to favor at this juncture calls for Islamabad's quiet an unacknowledged withdrawing of the Pakistani troops in return for the opening of an international negotiations process over the entire Kashmir problem. Such dynamics, the deal's proponents tell us, will provide Pakistan with a "face-saving" outlet out of the armed conflict before it escalates into a wider war.

However, there are many pitfalls in this approach. In all political discussions to-date, the Pakistani forces involved are still formally defined as "militants"—thus absolving Pakistan of the formal responsibility for what can otherwise be termed an act of war. Further more, the mere international acceptance without challenge of the Pakistani excuse that these "militants" are operating in an area where the Line of Control (the Indo-Pakistani cease-fire line in Kashmir) is not properly delineated and that therefore these "militants" are actually on

Pakistani soil, contradicts the 1972 Simla Agreement between India and Pakistan. This argument is therefore making a mockery of any such bilateral agreements at the very moment both New Delhi and Islamabad are being urged by the international community to negotiate and ultimately sign yet another agreement on the "Kashmir problem." Then, the commonly discussed percept of the "Kashmir problem" refers to the conditions of the Muslim population living in the Kashmir valley. Thus, the negotiations will delve on the fate of the Indian held part of Kashmir even though India, Pakistan and even the PRC each controls wide segments of the British-era Kashmir.

Ultimately, international acceptance of these principles will reward Pakistan for its armed aggression and punish India for its self-restraint in evicting the intruders. Moreover, any political outcome in which Pakistan's interests are met will also reward Beijing. The PRC, one should note, has just tested in a major military exercise in nearby Tibet, a quick reaction intervention force optimized for the region's rugged terrain. Moreover, the new strategic posture at the heart of Asia that will emerge from these negotiations will serve as a precedent for similar aggressive wars-by-proxy that could then be repeated and adopted throughout the developing world to the detriment of the interests of the United States and its Western allies.

Mr. Speaker, in our pursuit to defuse a brewing crisis before it escalates into a war we should not ignore the overall enduring strategic interests of the United States. The United States does have long-term vital interests in Asia. Democratic and pro-Western India is a bulwark of stability in a region rife with such anti-U.S. forces and mega-trends as the hegemonic ascent of a PRC determined to become the regional supreme power at the expense of the United States, the spread of radical militant Islam and Islamist terrorism, as well as the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and long-range delivery systems by rogue states. At the same time, free access to the energy resources of Central Asia is crucial for the long-term economic development of the United States, while the sea lanes of communications in the Indian Ocean sustain the West's commercial relations with East Asia.

Thus, any "Kashmir" agreement based on the principles mentioned above will weaken India, reward and encourage the anti-U.S. forces, and will thus adversely affect the long-term national interests of the United States.

It is, therefore, in the self-interest of the United States to pursue a negotiated process that will take into consideration the U.S. quintessential dynamics and interests in the region and will thus secure the American national interest. Such a process might take longer to define and be more intricate to attain. However, a genuine solution to such a complex problem as the Kashmir dispute will most likely endure future trials and tribulation. Thus, a genuine solution will ensure at the least a semblance of stability in a turbulent region that is of great importance to the United States. Congress should therefore encourage the Clinton administration to adopt such a principled approach to formulating the U.S. position toward the Kargil crisis. Congress should make sure the U.S. position does not reward aggression, challenge the viability of the principle that legitimate international agreements

remain valid and not vulnerable to the sudden expediency of one signatory or another, and support the creation of a conducive environment for the genuine solution of the entire Kashmir problem—that of the areas held by India, Pakistan, and the PRC. Further more, we should congratulate the Indian government for the responsibility, maturity and self-restraint demonstrated in this crisis and encourage it to stay the course despite the mounting pressures.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE GEORGE  
W. "WILL" GAHAGAN

**HON. SAM FARR**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to note the passing of a prominent American citizen, George W. "Will" Gahagan, who died in Carmel, California on December 8, 1998 at the age of 86.

Will was a man of broad interests, and notable achievements. He was well-educated, graduating in 1949 from Dartmouth, and worked as a newspaper reporter, federal public relations officer and foreign press liaison officer at the 1945 inaugural United Nations conference in San Francisco. Will attended Harvard during his graduate years, and in 1957 received his master's degree from Stanford University. During his Dartmouth years he met the poet Robert Frost, who was on the faculty, and later founded the California Friends of Robert Frost, non-profit organization that helped establish Frost Plaza in San Francisco, Mr. Frost's birthplace.

Will was an educator as much as he was a student. He taught English for 15 years at high schools, including Tularcitos, Junipero Serra High School and Santa Catalina School in Monterey. He also taught at an international school in Rome. His students benefited greatly from his tutelage and enthusiasm for learning.

Will's contributions to Monterey County were as far-reaching as his range of interests. He wrote a column "Word Wise" for the Monterey Herald, produced and hosted a foreign affairs television program in Salinas, and wrote a guidebook about the Monterey Peninsula. He worked with many local organizations including the Carmel Foundation, the World Affairs Council, the Carmel City Planning Commission and the Carmel Library. Will helped create the Dennis the Menace Playground in Monterey, and helped raise \$250,000 for the Robinson Jeffers Tor House in Carmel. He was a member of the senior and super-senior national tennis teams, successfully competing in tournaments in Canada and Europe. Will has been inducted into the Dartmouth College Athletic Hall of Fame.

No list of accomplishment can represent the generosity of spirit, the vitality, and the intelligence that Will demonstrated every day. Will is to be remembered as an exemplary human being. He is survived by his wife Lorna; his sons Michael and Mark; his daughters Tappy and Lissa; his brother John; and, seven grandchildren. He will be sorely missed by all who had the privilege of knowing him.

MR. JOHN TOPOLEWSKI AWARDED  
FRANCE'S KNIGHT'S CROSS OF  
THE FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR

**HON. MARCY KAPTUR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise with great pride to honor a 104 year old veteran in my district. John Topolewski was awarded France's Knight Cross of the French Legion of Honor on Wednesday, June 16, 1999 in Toledo, Ohio. The Knight's Cross is the highest award given by France to citizens of other countries. The award was presented to Mr. Topolewski by France's Consul General Alain de Keghel, the second ranking French official in the U.S., in front of a replica of the troop train which transported U.S. troops to France in World War I. Mr. Topolewski was one of those "Doughboys" and a member of the 82nd Infantry Division. The nation of France has bestowed the Knight's Cross upon John Topolewski for uncommon valor in the trenches as he fought in the United States Army during World War I.

The Greek historian Thucydides wrote "remember that this greatness was won by men with courage, with knowledge of their duty, and with a sense of honor in action . . . but the bravest are surely those who have the clearest vision of what is before them, glory and danger alike, and yet notwithstanding go out to meet it." As a young man at the dawn of his adulthood, John Topolewski embodied these words. He acted because he thought it his duty to his comrades, his country, and the world, not out of a desire for recognition, glory or awards. Consul General Keghel told him as he gave him the medal "More than two million American soldiers were sent across the Atlantic Ocean. The French have not forgot their bravery more than eighty years later. Today it is your turn, Mr. John Topolewski, to be honored. You served in dangerous conditions. You belong for sure among the veterans here."

John Topolewski stands today as a symbol of thousands of nameless heroes of that first great world wide conflict, and the ones which followed. He is a reminder of the humanness in war, of sacrifices made to preserve liberty and regain freedoms withheld. Although I was unable to personally be with him as he received this belated honor, I salute John Topolewski, and thank him on behalf of the people of our nation and freedom lovers world-wide.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL NEED  
FOR RECONCILIATION AND  
HEALING AND RECOMMENDING A  
CALL FOR DAYS OF PRAYER

SPEECH OF

**HON. DENNIS MOORE**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 29, 1999*

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, last week the House failed to suspend the rules and agree to a resolution that would have recommended that our nation's leaders call for a day of prayer, fasting, and humiliation before God. The

Wichita Eagle, a leading Kansas newspaper, asked the Kansas U.S. Representatives to provide a statement explaining their votes on this proposal. I want to take this opportunity to include my response letter in the RECORD.

CATHY WILFONG,  
*Wichita Eagle.*

DEAR MS. WILFONG: On June 29, 1999, I was asked to vote on House Concurrent Resolution 94, a resolution asking that Congress "... call the people they serve to observe, a day of solemn prayer, fasting, and humiliation before God." I voted against the resolution. Here's why:

As a citizen, I value my own religious freedom so very much that I would be insulted if Congress told me how to pray, or how to honor and how to reconcile my relationship with God. In fact, our country was formed by people who came here seeking religious freedom and seeking to escape the tyranny of a king in England who told them how to pray and what kind of religion they would practice. One of the wonderful things about our country is that every person has an opportunity to practice (or not practice) religion exactly as he/she wishes.

For me, religion is an intensely personal thing. I would never presume to tell somebody else how to pray or practice religion. And I would not appreciate anybody doing that to me.

I was struck by the language in the House Resolution which stated that "... it is the necessary duty of the people of this Nation not to only to humbly offer up our prayers and needs to Almighty God, but also in a solemn and public manner to confess our shortcomings ..."

I invite the authors of this resolution to read Matthew 6:5-6. According to my Bible, Jesus said: "And when you pray, you must not be like the hypocrites, for they love to stand and pray in the synagogues and at the street corners, that they may be seen by men. Truly, I say to you, they have received their reward. But when you pray, go into your room and shut the door and pray to your Father who is in secret; and your Father who sees in secret will reward you."

Just maybe our founding fathers had it right. In matters of faith, perhaps it is best that people have the freedom to practice religion as they wish without instruction from their government or from Congress.

Very truly yours,

DENNIS MOORE,  
*Member of Congress.*

RECOGNIZING MR. EDWARD "ED"  
RENFROW, STATE CONTROLLER  
OF NORTH CAROLINA

**HON. BOB ETHERIDGE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the Congress to State Controller of North Carolina Edward "Ed" Renfrow of Smithfield, NC.

On March 19, 1999, the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program (JFMIP) presented Mr. Renfrow with the distinguished 1998 Donald L. Scantlebury Memorial Award for Distinguished Leadership in Financial Management Improvement at their 28th Annual Financial Management Conference in Washington, DC. The JFMIP is a cooperative initiative of the General Accounting Office (GAO), the Office of Management and Budget, the

Department of the Treasury, and the Office of Personnel Management to improve financial management practices and policies in the public sector.

The Scantlebury awards were named for the former Chief Accountant of the GAO, and were established to give the highest recognition to government executives who have demonstrated outstanding leadership and improvement in financial management in the public sector. The award was presented to Mr. Renfrow by David M. Walker, Comptroller General of the United States.

Governor James B. Hunt of North Carolina nominated Mr. Renfrow for the award stating, "Throughout his distinguished career, Ed Renfrow has served the citizens of North Carolina by providing sustained, high quality leadership in financial management at both the state and national levels. Ed has been a strong voice for fiscal accountability and responsibility within government and has been instrumental in reducing costs and promoting the efficiency, effectiveness and economy of government operations. The awards committee could not have recognized a more accomplished leader in the area of financial management and I congratulate him on this prestigious award."

Mr. Renfrow has distinguished himself through a lengthy career of public service to the people of North Carolina. I am proud to say that I share personal and professional paths with Mr. Renfrow, both of us having grown up in Johnston County and serving together on the North Carolina Council of State from 1989 to 1993. Mr. Renfrow began his career of elective public service in 1974 when he was elected to the North Carolina General Assembly, serving three 2-year Senate terms. In 1980, Mr. Renfrow began his first of three 4-year terms as North Carolina's State Auditor. Mr. Renfrow's current position as North Carolina's State Controller began in 1993 with his appointment by Governor Hunt and subsequent confirmation by the General Assembly. His current term as State Controller ends on June 30, 2001.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in congratulating Edward "Ed" Renfrow on this most recent award, continuing recognition of his long career of public service.

**"THAT'S WHAT AMERICA MEANS TO ME"**

**HON. DAVID D. PHELPS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, I have been fortunate enough to hear from American citizens from all walks of life. I have heard the many voices throughout this nation about what this country means to them. They have expressed their appreciation, love, gratitude and pride for America. I have heard from the veteran who has voiced strong convictions about the value of military service and the sacrifice of men and women who made this country free. I have listened to the educators and students share their dreams and aspirations for the future. And I have learned from citizens who speak from their hearts about our moral obligation to help the poor, the homeless, and destitute. But, possibly, louder than anyone, I have

heard from the silent majority; those who never wave banners, or hold protest rallies, but faithfully take their privilege to vote seriously and always find their ways to the polls. These expressions of pride, deep commitment to principles, and faith in God and Country tell about the greatness of this country.

Mr. Speaker, I have incorporated all of these important ideals in this song I wrote several years ago about my love for this Country. Tomorrow is the Fourth of July, a day that has a very special meaning to me, the Nation, and all the Members of this body. I hope we can all enjoy this song and I am honored to have this opportunity to put it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

*"That's What America Means to Me"*

*Verse*

A place where you can speak your mind and firmly disagree.

If you believe in what you say just say what you believe.

Where you can choose to work and live or where you want to pray.

The Land of opportunity; you can do it your own way.

*Chorus*

That's what America means to me

Where dreams come true;

It's up to you to be what you want to be.

Though silent your voice will be heard

That's what America means to me.

*Verse*

Your rights are guaranteed; they're written down in history.

We help the poor and weary;

we feed the hungry.

Protecting our honor, defend it we must.

We still do pledge allegiance

and still in God We Trust.

## RESEARCH DEBATE DESERVES OUR ATTENTION

**HON. HENRY J. HYDE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, John Kass, a columnist with the Chicago Tribune has written another important article on a sensitive subject, fetal research. I urge my colleagues to read it carefully.

[From the Chicago Tribune, July 1, 1999]

RESEARCH DEBATE TACKLES NEW WORLD SOME DARE NOT BRAVE

(By John Kass)

A discussion begins in Washington on Thursday. It's not about sex or money. It's not about scandals or interest rates or war.

So it might not get the media coverage it deserves.

But it could be the most important debate of our generation. It will determine whether we're going to make it easy on ourselves to make a bargain with science and the future.

Depending on how it comes out and what we settle for, it will determine what kind of human beings we will become, as science moves quicker than our ability to understand its consequences, in areas from human cloning to fetal stem cell research.

And it will answer a question:

Is it right to take human beings and process them as resources to benefit other human beings?

About 100 doctors and scientists have signed a statement from the Center for Bio-

ethics and Human Dignity to oppose something horrible—embryonic and fetal stem cell research, which uses aborted children and viable fertilized embryos to develop cures for some diseases such as Parkinson's and Alzheimer's.

At the news conference, the doctors are being joined by U.S. Sen. Sam Brownback, the joined by U.S. Sen. Sam Brownback, the Republican from Kansas, who is expected to lead a fight against changes in federal policy that now allows the research.

The National Institutes of Health already supports and finances the research using fetuses. Now, the NIH wants to use embryos too.

Among those opposing the research is former U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop.

Some scientists argue that they need the human "material," as they call it, to study how the mind works, in order to attack the horrible diseases.

But doctors who have signed the document say that's wrong. Stem cell research on brain diseases is in its early stages, and there are other means to grow the cells to attack brain diseases.

Sen. Brownback said it is important to realize that the ethical line of using human life for stem cell research need not be crossed.

"For those who say there are moral and ethical issues on the other side, who say we have the moral responsibility to solve diseases like Parkinson's, I say, look at the other possibilities that we have," Brownback said Wednesday in an interview.

"We don't have to give up on solving Parkinson's. We have other ways of doing it. And that seems to be a prudent way to proceed," he said. "It's almost every week that another study comes out about advances in adult stem cell research. Let's not get into the situation where you go into all these legal and ethical issues—you'd have enormous ethical and moral issues here, and you shouldn't jump into it."

The debate over the use of fetal brain tissue in experiments was touched on in this space Monday. And I could hear the angry howling.

I'm not opposing science, or research, or organ donation, or any other reasonable practice. Organ donors offer their consent to have their bodies used by science.

But aborted children don't have that opportunity. They're not asked to give their consent. And they are used in stem cell research to help adults fight brain diseases.

Fifty years ago, the Nuremberg war crimes trials led the world to promise never to use human life in scientific experiments without consent. But now we're changing our minds, in order to win a scientific benefit.

And we cannot make a political deal on this issue without publicly and fully discussing the consequences of such selfish thinking.

Some people argue that to oppose this research is to condemn people with Parkinson's to death.

U.S. Sen. Richard Durbin (D-Ill.) thinks so. Though we disagree on this issue, he should be heard too.

"I think this is valuable research," Durbin said. "We have to set up safeguards that will keep it from becoming commercialized. The important thing about these (fetal) neural cells is that they may be able to help in cases that we can do nothing about now, conditions like that which keep Christopher Reeve in a wheelchair."

But there are other ways to obtain stem cells, according to the Center for Bioethics and Human Dignity. And even if there weren't other ways, using human babies and embryos should not be allowed.

Stem cells can be obtained from the living human nerve tissues of consenting adults and from adult cadavers, according to researchers. Like the fetal stem cell research, all of this is experimental.

Here's one reason why the fetuses and embryos are used. It's easier. They're available. And that's the problem.

Because it is easy, and because there is promise in the research, we might be willing—through small steps we don't even notice at the time—to barter something away. Our humanity.

#### WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE MEDDLING IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF SOVEREIGN NATIONS—YET AGAIN

**HON. HELEN CHENOWETH**

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 1, 1999*

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, can you believe that the Clinton-Gore Administration may be working with the United Nations to override a decision by the sovereign, duly-elected government of Australia regarding an internal land-use issue in that country?

On July 12th the World Heritage Committee of the United Nations Educational Cultural and Scientific Organization (UNESCO) will meet in Paris, France for the purpose of stopping the proposed Jabiluka uranium mine near the Kakadu National Park in the Northern Territory of Australia. Mine opponents were unable to persuade the Australian people and their government to stop the mine, so they have appealed to the World Heritage Committee (WHC) of the United Nations. Since Kakadu National Park is a U.N. World Heritage Site, environmental and anti-nuclear activists want the WHC to have Kakadu declared "In Danger," thus making mine construction very difficult.

The United States is a Member of the 21 nation World Heritage Committee, and the Clinton Administration is being lobbied by U.S. environmental and anti-nuclear activists to oppose Australia and vote in favor of the "In Danger" designation. The important issue here is protection of the rights of people in the democratic process of a sovereign nation from interference by international bureaucrats with no accountability whatsoever. The Jabiluka mine decision fundamentally affects citizens of Australia and a global organization should not be ceded that role and its associated powers to in which affected Australians have no representation. If the United States does not oppose this interference of the WHC in Australia's internal affairs, then we will hardly be able to complain when the WHC shows up on our doorstep to review some land-use decision in this country.

I would like to put this letter signed by 40 of my colleagues in the RECORD. The letter urges President Clinton to direct the U.S. Delegation to the World Heritage Committee in Paris not to meddle in the Jabiluka issue in which the United States has no clear national interest—nor any business in becoming involved. I also want to put a newspaper article in the RECORD from the Sydney, Australia Daily Telegraph. This article provides crucial background information on this important issue. I urge every Member to become familiar with this very serious issue.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, DC, July 1, 1999.

Hon. WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON,  
*President of the United States of America, The White House, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: As you know, the House of Representatives approved for the third consecutive Congress the American Land Sovereignty Protection Act (H.R. 883) which increases congressional oversight of UNESCO's World Heritage and Biosphere Reserve programs.

This legislation, which has 183 bipartisan cosponsors, is partially a response to the international World Heritage Committee's meddling in a dispute regarding a proposed gold mine located on private property outside the boundary of Yellowstone National Park. Yellowstone has been designated as a World Heritage Site. The World Heritage Committee, a collection of unelected United Nations bureaucrats, voted in Berlin, Germany to declare Yellowstone a World Heritage Site In Danger in an effort to stop the mine. The Committee did not seek local or U.S. congressional input, but acted after only a brief visit to the park in 1995.

All permitting decisions regarding the mine were being considered pursuant to relevant state and federal laws including the National Environmental Policy Act. Actions taken by the World Heritage Committee were intended to short-circuit these laws and influence land use policies in the United States. In short, it amounted to a significant threat to the sovereignty of the United States. Any decision regarding this proposed mine should have been made by U.S. citizens and their elected officials; not by a committee of unelected United Nations bureaucrats meeting in Germany.

We understand the World Heritage Committee, of which the United States is a member, will meet on July 12 in Paris to consider designating the Kakadu National Park in Australia as a World Heritage Site in Danger in an effort to stop the proposed Jabiluka uranium mine which is located near that park—a situation remarkably similar to that in Yellowstone.

The duly elected Government of Australia has performed exhaustive studies regarding the environmental impact of the Jabiluka Mine. Based on these studies, it has concluded that a properly regulated mine will not impair the park. Consequently, Australian government authorities have issued the necessary permits for the mine to proceed, and the Australian government strongly opposes any intervention by the World Heritage Committee.

Australia's environmental record is exemplary. There is another nearby mine, the Ranger mine, which has successfully operated for many years without impairing the park. In fact, one color picture used by the Australian Wilderness Society in its 1999 annual calendar showed an idyllic wilderness scene of Kakadu with the oft-photographed Mt. Brockman in the background and a lovely picturesque lake in the foreground. The lake—home to frogs and crocodiles—also happens to be the Ranger mine's man-made retention pond.

As in the case of Yellowstone, any dispute regarding an Australian mine should be settled by the citizens of Australia working with their elected leaders—not at some obscure World Heritage Committee meeting thousands of miles away in Paris. Our government has no business engaging in exercises of eco-imperialism that undermine the sovereignty of Australia's elected government.

Any action by the U.S. delegation to support a World Heritage Site in Danger status for Kakadu could threaten our foreign relations with Australia which historically has

been among our strongest allies. We strongly urge you to direct the U.S. Delegation to the World Heritage Committee in Paris not to meddle in the Jabiluka issue in which the United States has no clear national interest—nor any business in becoming involved.

Sincerely,

Helen Chenoweth, Don Young, Greg Walden, John Doolittle, David McIntosh, Jack Metcalf, Tom Tancredo, Jim Gibbons, Bob Ney, Ron Paul, Van Hilleary, John Shadegg, Joe Knollenberg, Barbara Cubin, John Peterson, Rick Hill, Richard Pombo, Bob Schaffer, George Radanovich, John Hostettler, Frank Lucas, Mike Simpson, Tom Coburn, J.D. Hayworth, Sam Johnson, Asa Hutchinson, Dana Rohrabacher, Roscoe Bartlett, John Duncan, Donald Manzullo, Dave Weldon, Tom DeLay, Jo Ann Emerson, Kevin Brady, Doc Hastings, Bob Stump, Bob Barr, Scott McInnis, Wally Herger, Duncan Hunter,

#### PITTING EMOTION AGAINST REALITY

Maybe, just maybe, the UN is at last showing some spine on environmental and indigenous matters.

It's a big maybe but at least the UN's World Heritage Commission has given the Australian Government six months breathing space to counter the scurrilous propaganda put out by environmentalists and some Aborigines about the development of the Jabiluka uranium mine adjacent to Kakadu national park.

The report, prepared by a committee chaired by Italian Francesco Francioni, is undoubtedly one of the most egregious documents ever to come out of UNESCO.

Environment Minister Senator Robert Hill was not exaggerating when he damned it as "biased, unbalanced, and totally lacking in objectivity".

At a time when the United Nations' misguided committees are coming under more fire than ever before, this sort of criticism from a senior figure in a democratic government, unlike most UN members, will attract the concern of senior people up the UN ladder. And it should.

Dr. Francioni's group not only failed to take into account material on Jabiluka which would have added some balance to its report, it actively avoided witnesses who could have shed informed light on the issue and attempted to impugn the integrity of others.

Instead it was spoon-fed the usual pap from green and Aboriginal activists and a mish-mash of scientific data from so-called experts who hadn't even visited the site.

In most circles, the omission of evidence from key scientific and Aboriginal groups in such a report would be considered to constitute fraud.

Not unexpectedly, the usual suspects are saying they're outraged that the UN hasn't bought the report.

Well, let them huff and puff and let them explain why the report they cherish contains fundamental and humiliating errors of law.

For example, the report refers to the 1993 Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples but last we heard, this most contentious document was still being negotiated with just two of its 45 draft articles being settled.

The report seeks to rely on Australia's obligations under two Conventions to which Australia is not a party and it seeks to rely on another Convention relating to stolen or illegally exported cultural exports, to which Australia is not only not a party to, but which is also irrelevant.

The UN mission relied almost exclusively on a submission from four scientists from the ANU, three of whom have never been on



the Jabiluka mine site and whose refusal to accept invitations could indicate an alarming degree of partiality.

The mission claims the mine should be stopped because of its visual impact but then conceded that it was not visible to visitors to Kakadu park from the ground.

It also makes reference to the disputed Boyweg cultural site which is not in the World Heritage Area. (By the way, the dispute over the site is between senior traditional custodians at odds about the significance of the area.)

But perhaps most importantly, the report, which relies heavily on the emotional and very public arguments placed before it by the media-savvy Yvonne Margarula, the current senior traditional owner, ignores the fact that traditional owners have twice given their consent to the Jabiluka project.

In 1982, the Mirrar people gave their consent to an agreement with Pancontinental to

allow mining on the lease, and they consented again in 1991, when Pancontinental sold its rights to ERA.

Indeed, traditional owner Yvonne Margarula was part of a Mirrar delegation to Canberra in 1991 which vigorously lobbied the Labor government for mining at Jabiluka.

Royalty payments were accepted and the validity of both agreements is supported by the Northern Land Council.

The UN committee, however, wants to introduce a new concept to the law under which agreements can be torn up by successive generations, ushering in an unworkable degree of uncertainty which would cover all agreements with traditional owners.

Interestingly, former NT ALP Senator Bob Collins, has attacked his former colleague, Senator Nick Bolkus, for his uninformed approach to the dispute.

Though most of the ideologically-tainted Australian media chose to ignore Collins, he did take the trouble to read the full report and its annexes and noted that contrary to Senator Bolkus's assertions "there was no recommendation from the majority of the committee calling for immediate halting to the Jabiluka mine".

The no-nonsense former senator has also gone on the record to complain about the "very small group" of unrepresentative Aboriginal people who were given the opportunity to speak to the UN investigators.

"There is no acknowledgement whatsoever in this UNESCO report—in any part of it—that there is a view of traditional owners of the park that is different from the view that was expressed by the people they spoke to," he said in an interview on 2GB.

As the former senator said, all Australians should be concerned about the issues raised.